

The Reliquary
❧
Illustrated Archæologist.

JANUARY, 1898.

A Gallic Necropolis in Italy.

BETWEEN the ancient Utens and Æsis, *i.e.*, on the coast between Ancona and Rimini, there existed in the third and fourth centuries B.C. a colony of Gauls—the “Senones,” who held possession there for 130 years while harassing Rome and Etruria. Hitherto the only signs of their occupation remaining to us were the famous Æs of Rimini, with its characteristic portrait of a Gaul with his torque, and the name of Sinigaglia (Sené-gallia) and a few other place names.

Now, however, Conte Giampieri Carletti has found a more valuable and indisputable mark of their presence in a whole Gallic necropolis on a tract of land belonging to himself and Conte Anselmi at the foot of an indentation of Mount Montefortino, near Arcevia. One day (September 1st, 1895) the Count's peasants came to his castle at Piticchio, to say that in ploughing between the road to Arcevia and the deep little stream called the “Fosso di Monte Fortino,” they had struck on a large stone of a curious shape. The stone proved to be either a cippus or an altar shaped like a mile-stone, gabled in shape at the top, and with a square cavity

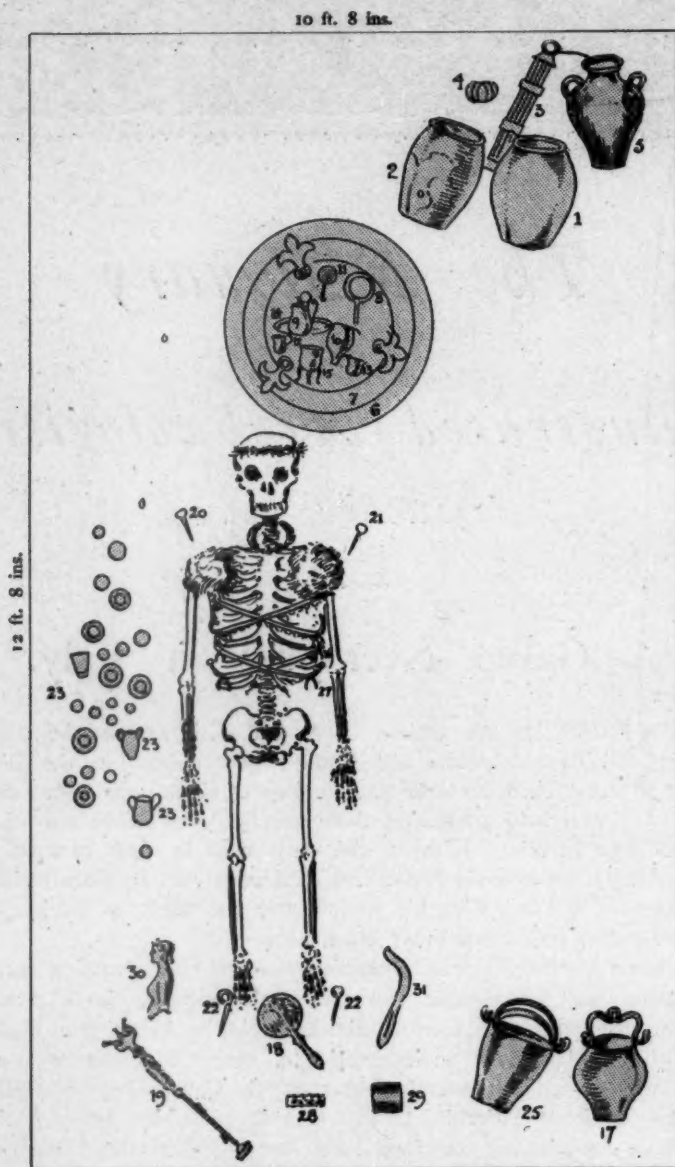


Fig. 1.—Contents of the Tomb of the Priestess of the Senones.

hollowed out in the front which bore traces of having once been closed with a bronze shutter.

In her son's absence, Contessa Giampieri Carletti herself superintended the workmen, as she suspected the cippus indicated the vicinity of a tomb. She was right; about a metre below they came to a flat layer of stones, and beneath this a cavity in the gravel soil. Here was discovered a skeleton with three beautiful golden garlands, one on the head and two laid on the breast; a massive gold torque encircled the neck; rings were on the bones of the fingers, and serpent-shaped gold *armille* coiled three times round the arms. Vases and other objects in bronze and bone (or ivory) were scattered on the floor of the tomb. Before anything was touched the Contessa telegraphed for Prof. Brizio, from Bologna, and till he arrived to superintend the excavation on the part of the Government the tomb was placed under a guard. Our illustration shews the grave and its contents exactly as they were discovered (fig. 1).



Fig. 2.—Etruscan Vases.

OBJECTS IN THE TOMB OF THE PRIESTESS, DISCOVERED ON
SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1895, AT MONTEFORTINO D'ARCEVIA (ANCONA).

Gold Ornaments.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| I. Garland of mistletoe on the head. | V. and VI. Serpent bracelets. |
| II. Torque of solid worked gold. | VII. Gold ring with intaglio. |
| III. and IV. Two other golden wreaths. | VIII. Gold filigree ring. |

Objects in Bronze, Clay, etc.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Oil jar of earthenware intact. | 18. Mirror with winged genius incised on it. |
| 2. " " broken. | 19. Etruscan bronze lamp, a Hercules |
| 3. A sheaf of iron spits on a handle. | supporting the stem. |
| 4. Terra cotta <i>alabastron</i> in form of a | 20 and 21. Iron nails, probably from the |
| pomegranate. | coffin; several were found. |
| 5. Bronze vase (Etruscan) with ornate | 22. Iron nails with rings at the ends. |
| handles. | 23. Broken terra cotta vases with two |
| 6. Bronze cauldron. | handles, and all the plates and cups |
| 7. Similar one with three ornate handles. | for the <i>viaticum</i> . |
| 8. Bronze dish with iron handle. | 25. Bronze bucket with two serpent handles. |
| 9. Hydria with curiously twisted handle. | 26. A pair of fire-dogs with serpent on them. |
| 10. Hydria with iron handle rusted. | 27. Another pair with bronze knobs at the end. |
| 11. Bronze strainer. | 28. Tube of carved ivory or bone. |
| 12 and 13. Small bronze vases. | 29. Ivory or bone comb. |
| 14. Bronze dish. | 30. Little statuette of Aplu in terra cotta. |
| 15. Incense vase on a tripod. | 31. Strigil. |
| 17. Bronze hydria with serpent handle. | |

The slightness and delicacy of the skeleton indicated it to be that of a lady, as did the presence of the mirror, the ivory comb, and a little case for holding pins or needles, as well as the entire absence of weapons. The presence of the crowns, and the extremely virile form of the torque, are, however, puzzling. From the rich gold ornaments it was at first believed to be an Etruscan tomb, but the form of burial, the style of the gold work itself, and the shapes of the majority of vases and utensils, all proved to the contrary, and pointed to the Gaulish colonists, who conquered Chiusi and Rome about 390 B.C.

The outlines of many vases are quite Celtic. There is the same kind of difference between Celtic or Gallic and Etruscan forms, as there is between the Doric and Corinthian capitals. The Celt sought utility and employed a simple convex, or sometimes concave,



Fig. 3.—Gallic Vases.

curve; whilst the Etruscan loved elegance and symmetry, and affected the double curved line of beauty with rich and fanciful ornamentation (figs. 2 and 3).

The same feeling is shewn in the *patera*. The Gallic plates and flat bronze vessels had one handle only—here is utility, a handle being needful for hanging up the vessel. The Etruscan *patera* have invariably two handles for symmetry. The bone or ivory comb, which is in fragments, is similar to the one shewn at Monza as that of Queen Theodelinda, but rather more rude and solid in cutting. There is, however, a distinct proof that the Gauls had intercourse with their neighbours, the Etruscans. The tomb contained a little terra cotta Etruscan idol of "Aplu" with the head dress of sun rays, and an Etruscan lamp in bronze, with lion's claws and a classic figure supporting the stand. The mirror is also Etruscan in every line of its

form and in the tracings of winged genii. Moreover, one of the rings had an Etruscan scarab in onyx, and another found in a different tomb had an Etruscan *intaglio* mounted in gold in the heavy barbaric manner.



Fig. 4.—Handles of Etruscan Vase (No. 5) from the Tomb of the Priestess of the Senones.

One of the bronze vases was also from Etruria; it was amphora-shaped, and on the richly ornate handles are the Etruscan form of Diana with two deer, as seen on many of the early Chiusi vases (fig. 4). The torque, too, is of the solid shape worn by the Celts, and just such an one as Titus Maenius took from his vanquished

foe—the Gaul (one of these very Senones), A.U.C. 387, thereby gaining his name of Torquatus. Yet it is so classical and advanced in work-

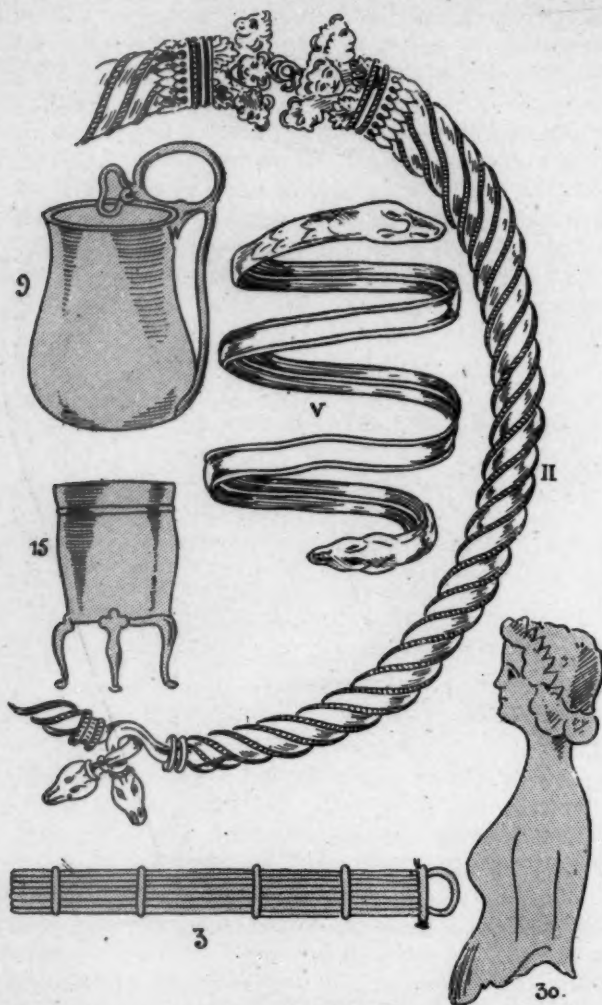


Fig. 5.—Objects from the Tomb of the Priestess of the Senones.

manship as to suggest that an Etrurian had a hand in fashioning it, different as it is from the chain and bulla of his own princes (fig 5, No. II.) The richly embossed knobs in the front, with lions'

heads and acanthus leaves, are sufficient proof that it was not made by the same hand as the garlands. These wreaths are quite unlike the Etruscan ones in the Vatican and at Paris, which are conventional bay and laurel wreaths, the leaves sewn or soldered symmetrically on plaques of gold.

The simple Gaul has gone direct to nature and imitated the pretty wreaths of natural flowers which maidens weave. Every spray is attached to a circlet of bronze which forms the stem. But he has copied nature by the simplest means. He beat his gold into a thin sheet and then cut out his leaves, probably laying a real one on as a model. He cut out the tiny petals of his flowers, and, small as they are, he enriched them with minute beadings round the edges, but the beading is only a very narrow strip of lamina, punched so finely as to have almost the effect of the Etruscan granulation. The stalks of the flowers are also little strips of gold twisted till they look like spirals. The same thread-like strips are used to tie the leaves and flowers to each other, and to attach the sprays to the central bronze stem. There seems to be no soldering, the work is exquisitely delicate and fine, but so primitive that it might have been the work of an ancient Hindoo goldsmith, who carried his hammer and chisel, with a lump of gold, and made rings and earrings to order, taking any stone he could find for an anvil.

When first found, the garlands were much crushed by a fall of earth, but the gold is so pure that Conte Giampieri Carletti has been able to restore them to their pristine freshness, and each little blossom trembles on its spiral stem as if living. The wreath on the head is certainly verberna (vervain), a plant held by the Druids as sacred and magical, and believed to give prophetic powers. One of the other two resembled either the olive or the mistletoe—from the little berries, we incline to think it was the latter. The third was of grass and florets of the field.

The *armille* were of the same primitive work, a simple flat strip of gold coiled three times round the arm, the edges being marked with a double line indented, and the ends rudely chiselled



19
Fig. 6.—Caldelabrum
from the Tomb of the
Priestess of the Senones.

to represent serpents' heads. In all the objects found in this tomb the serpent is very prominent in the ornamentation; even the fire-dogs which lay across the breast of the priestess, and the vessel for water were adorned with serpents.

This is noteworthy; the Druids had a cult of the serpent, which they believed laid a magic egg (*anguinum*). Now, in a nation of warriors, what woman could have had such a tomb as this? In no other tomb were gold wreaths, or such a torque and armillæ found, and in no other are there objects pointing to the mystic religion of the Druids.

Roget Bon de Bellognes, in his *Ethnogenie Gauloise*, vol. 1, p. 76,

says: "The Sene was a priestess, who commanded the winds, healed the sick, and foretold future events." Now, these particular Gauls who colonized the coast of the Adriatic, and under Brennus besieged Clusium, were called Senones, and their chief town is still called Senegallia. Would not this indicate them as a tribe led by a Sene or priestess, and that this tomb, where lies a woman's skeleton with all the signs of ruling power and religious influence, was the grave of that priestess?



Fig. 7.—Mirror from the Tomb of the Priestess of the Senones.

This conjecture would account for the torque and signet ring—symbols of a ruler—and for the three golden garlands, emblem of her threefold power; the mistletoe for prophecy, the vervain

for healing, the field flowers and grass for power over nature. The hypothesis is borne out by almost every utensil of the many scattered around her. There are the sacred vessels, one with serpent handles for drawing water; a little cauldron on a tripod for burning incense; the great bronze amphora, with the goddess on the handles; the lamp with the deity upholding it; and last, not least, the two sets of heavy fire-dogs laid across her breast. Now, in none of the other tombs were found fire-dogs of any kind. As a rule they would certainly not have been laid on the breast of the dead in the place of honour with delicate gold garlands. A closer study of them shews that these, too, are adorned with serpents, and must, therefore, have been the irons of the sacred and sacrificial fire. Serpents are coiled beneath, and form the curved ends. The bronze cauldron containing

the smaller vessels, which forms part of the furniture of every tomb, is in this case richly wrought with three ornate handles on its rim.

There can then be little doubt that a priestess lay in this tomb. She might have been the very Sene who foretold victory to Brennus, and sent him with his bronze-armed warriors marching confidently



Fig. 8.—Portions of Garland from the Tomb of the Priestess of the Senones.

to Rome after having taken Clusium, A.U.C. 365; when, rendered confident by her predictions he gained that glorious victory at the Allia.¹

It is even possible that the hero lying in the tomb near her, with his grand brazen helmet so finely ornamented, or he with the silver cups, may be Brennus himself, for this most interesting discovery led

¹ The responsibility for the author's Druidic and other theories rests with him and not with us.—ED.

Conte Giampieri Carletti to beg his friend, Conte Anselmi, to excavate on his adjoining land. He was promptly rewarded by finding a tomb with silver vases round a warrior's bones; a silver bowl, plain and deep, a little lecythus with one handle, a ladle, and two silver pateræ, one of which has its handles fancifully crossed beneath. The two gentlemen then formed a kind of "excavation company" with other land owners, and before long a whole necropolis was brought to light.

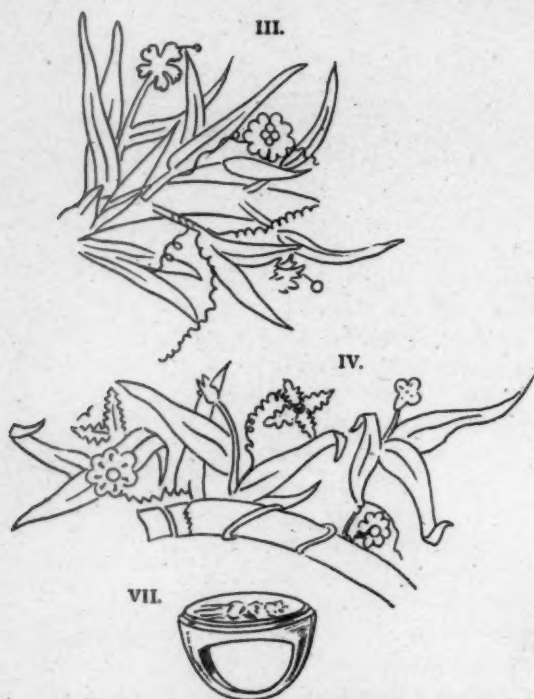


Fig. 8a.—Portions of two Garlands and Etruscan Ring from the Tomb of the Priestess of the Senones.

The strip of land between the road and the river is divided by a straight line, on one side of which is arable earth, on the other side, near the river, gravel. Now, none of the tombs lie on the arable side of this line, all are in the gravel. Most of the tombs belonged to warriors, and contained their arms and helmets. A bronze helmet found on October 26th, 1895, seven feet beneath the surface, is very interesting in shape, being ornamented round the rim, and having its

hinged ear-pieces crossed beneath it. But we will take the tombs in order as discovered.

On September 15th, 1895, a large boned warrior was found in a tomb covered with stone. He had had a heavy iron helmet, two lances, one of which has part of the wooden pole still attached, and a double-edged sword 2 ft. 4 ins. in length; this grave was at the depth of six feet below the surface. It contained, besides, a bar of bronze, marked like a measure, and a strigil. The *viaticum*, which

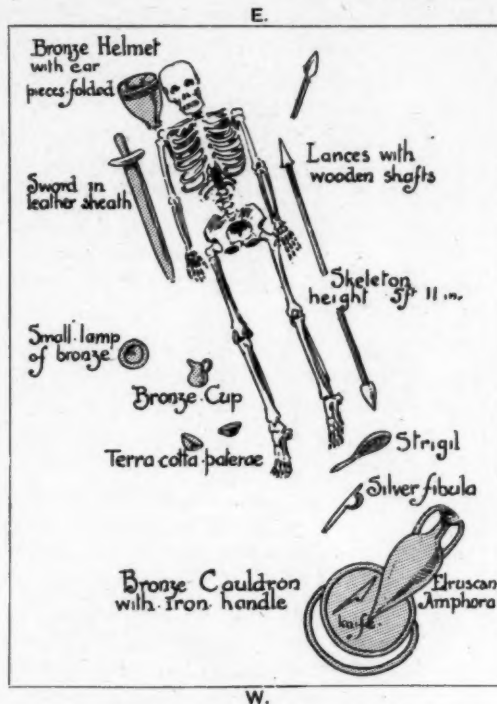


Fig. 9.—Tomb of Gallic Warrior found October 26th, 1895.

in most tombs was very plentiful, is here represented by one single small terra-cotta cup.

On October 26th, at seven feet below the surface, the tomb of another warrior was found. The helmet of which I have spoken lay close to his head. His sword, still in its sheath, was placed on one side of him, and two lances on the other, the strigil and fibula at his feet. He, too, took but little food on his way to the land of shadows,

a tiny bronze cup and two little pateræ only, besides the wine amphora and the usual bronze cauldron.

On the 8th and 9th of November, about six feet under ground, the skeleton of a horse was found, and at about ten feet below the soil, a female skeleton. Although at different levels the horse's tomb was so exactly over the other, and of so precisely the same dimensions,

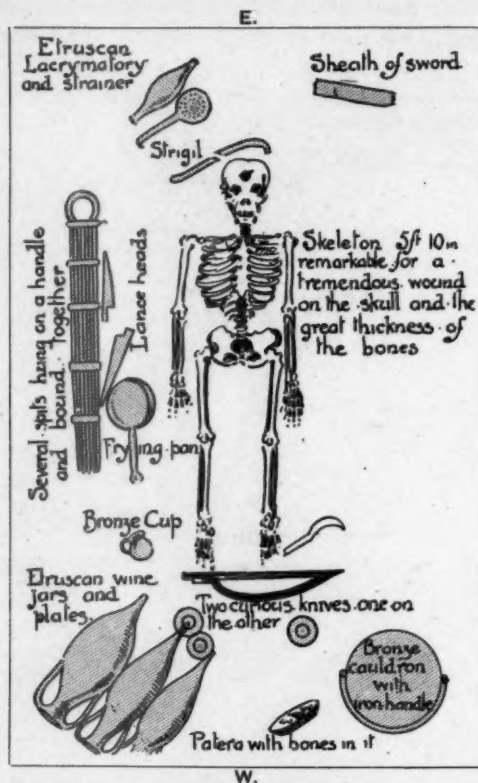


Fig. 10.—Tomb of Gallic Warrior found December 17th, 1895.

as to warrant the supposition that the horse belonged to the lady, and was buried with her. The jars found at the same level as the horse are similar to the ones on the lower floor. That the harness, or rather bit, was of bronze, we see from some rings of it. The Celtic idea of animals having an existence in the next world was expressed by the *viaticum* of the horse being disposed in several *pateræ* and *cantharia*, arranged precisely above the grave food of his mistress. The lady

wore a gold necklet—a mere strip of pure gold twisted into a spiral, the ends being beaten into hooks. She had one glass bracelet, probably an importation from Phœnicia or Etruria, and one of silver. She wore two rings, one with a dolphin rudely incised on it, the other with an Etruscan scarab in onyx representing Phuphluns, the Etruscan Bacchus, leaning on a column. It was heavily mounted in Gallic fashion. Like the priestess, she, too, had her ivory comb, and an Etruscan mirror and lamp, but the lamp was of plainer form, the mirror not engraved, and there was no sign of ruling power, and no religious emblems—not a serpent or a mystic garland of any kind. She was probably wife of a chieftain; it is even within the range of possibility that she was Madame Brennus, and her husband might have brought her ring, lamp, and mirror from the spoils of Clusium along with his amphora of wine. Her food for the land of shades was arranged in numberless small vases and pateræ, among which were some veritable egg-cups of rough terra-cotta; a bronze cup of large size, with one handle, is peculiarly interesting for its Celtic form and ornamentation (see fig. 2).

On December 17th the same year, another warrior was discovered—a broad, strong man, with sword, spear-heads, and strigil. Cæsar tells us that in his day the Gauls buried with their dead the objects dear to them, and no doubt their forbears of the time of Brennus did the same. If so, this must have been a fine specimen of the wine and meat loving Gauls spoken of by Livy, for he took into his grave, besides the regulation cauldron, three large wine amphoræ imported from Etruria, his frying pan and strainer, two huge knives laid one on the other, and a regular sheaf of iron spits for roasting game. These collections of spits were a special characteristic in all the men's tombs, and emphatically mark the occupants as meat-eating Celts, not dainty Etruscans. The spits are made with a ring at one end, and by means of a pin run through these rings they are hung all together on an iron handle in such a mode as to be easily detached one by one when needful, or hung on a wall in a bunch when not in use. The large bronze cauldron was also conspicuous in each tomb, other smaller utensils being packed in it. The same thing was noticeable in the primitive hut tombs at Vetulonia.

In many tombs the *viaticum* was very plentiful. In the little vases and plates containing it were found egg shells, bones of fowls, lamb, mutton, etc., etc. There was no effort at building in any of the graves, and no coffins, except, perhaps, in that of the priestess, where a great many large nails were found, two of which had rings at the end. These suggest the idea of a wooden coffin having at one

time existed, which has now crumbled away. But this, too, was an honour distinctive of the sacred body of the priestess; there are no nails in the other tombs, which are mere square excavations in the gravel, sometimes covered with stones.

The necropolis would be a most interesting study from an ethnological point of view. The skulls, many of which are perfect, shew the "long head"¹ of the Gauls; the men broad and tall and robust, the women smaller and more delicate. That we treat of the Senones, who had Brennus for their chieftain, there is little doubt, for they were the only ones who colonized this bit of territory. They were the last Gallic tribe to come south after the Boians had overrun Umbria, and the Cenomanians under Bellovesus settled near Verona. They certainly amassed gold to an extent that explains the golden torques and rings, for Livy (Book vii., 15) tells us that Caius Sulpicius took from the Gallic spoils a considerable weight of gold which he enclosed in hewn stone and consecrated in the capitol. These spoils were made when the too daring Senones were at length vanquished. A greater booty was that of Scipio, when in A.U.C. 561, he triumphed over the Boian Gauls and carried on Gallic waggons, arms, standards, and many brazen utensils of the Gauls, besides horses and prisoners. He deposited in the treasury 1,470 golden torques, 245 lbs. of gold, and 2,340 lbs. of silver, some unwrought, and some formed into vessels in Gallic fashion.—Livy (Book xxxvi., ch. 40). This account exactly describes the personal belongings of the Gauls who have rested for two thousand years in their narrow chambers near the river under Montefortino, with, however, a few touches shewing their vicinity and intercourse with Etruria.

LEADER SCOTT.

¹ The long type of head is not generally characteristic of the Kymric Celts, but I imagine the Gaulish tribes were of a different race, though of similar religion. Roget Roux lays great stress on their long heads and straight noses, taking, as illustrations, the early Gallic coins of Cissambos Agatiko, Atisios-Caulelo, Aleuln-Bituitus, Orgëtorix, etc., as well as the celebrated Gaul on the Æs of Rimini.

Some Old-fashioned Contrivances in Lakeland.

IN this article it is proposed to give illustrations of a few of the many contrivances formerly in use in the home life of the yeomen families, or 'statesmen as they proudly called themselves, of our Northern Lakeland. Most of these appliances are now extinct, or, at any rate, like the 'statesman class itself, dying out. There needs, we venture to think, no apology for introducing such a subject to the readers of the *Reliquary*.

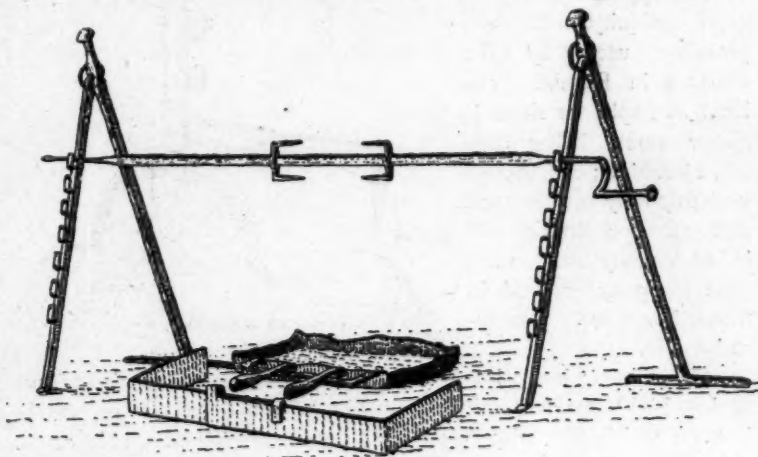


Fig. 1.—Spit, Dripping Pan, and Fender.

Domestic Appliances.—First, let us take a few examples from the interior of a fell farm of, say, two centuries ago. Fig. 1 shews us a fine and interesting spit, in the possession of Mr. George Browne, of Troutbeck, in whose family it was no doubt in use in former days. It will be observed that the two iron standards which support the horizontal rod are hinged so that they can be folded and laid aside when not in use. They are three feet high,

16 *Old-fashioned Contrivances in Lakeland.*

and are each fitted with seven crooks. One leg of each has a projecting foot for stability; and each is also fitted with a ring near the top, probably for the purpose of suspending it to the wall when not in use. The slender horizontal rod, 6 ft. in length, has a handle by which it can be made to revolve, and two pairs of prongs to hold the meat when cooking. Beneath is shewn the original dripping pan, and a movable fender, which can be made longer or shorter, according to the dimensions of the fire. Both spit, pan, and fender, stood, of course, in one of the large open hearths, which preceded the modern kitchen range.

The fire dogs (andirons *chenets*, creepers, or andogs), two in number, were placed on either side of the fire to support the logs, and also poker and tongs. These appliances are of great antiquity, and were probably used by the Romans in Britain. The local example we show is rather small, being only 2 ft. 2 ins. high; and, though probably only between one and two centuries old, is of exactly the same type as many figured in fifteenth century manuscripts (fig. 2).

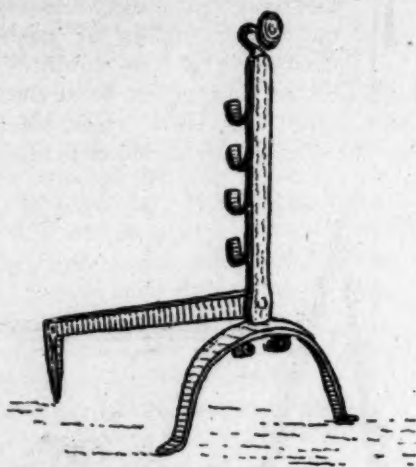


Fig. 2.—Fire Dog.

The circular iron disc (2 ft. 2 ins. in diameter), and the tripod (8 ins. high), are respectively the girdle and brandreth or brand-iron on which the crisp haver (oat) bread was baked. This could only be used on an open hearth, but sometimes the girdle was suspended to the ratten-crook, instead of being placed upon a tripod (fig. 3).

Though glazed earthenware is probably now the universal material in England for the general requisites of the dining table, this was not always the case. Wooden trenchers and pewter "doublers," and dishes, were at one time general in the north; and, no doubt, the first named material preceded the last in regular use. The pewter sets are still often to be seen preserved as heirlooms in the farms; but the wooden platters or trenchers, used in the

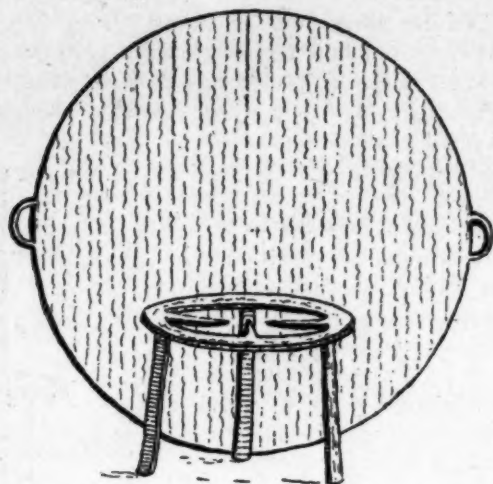


Fig. 3.—Girdle and Brandreth.

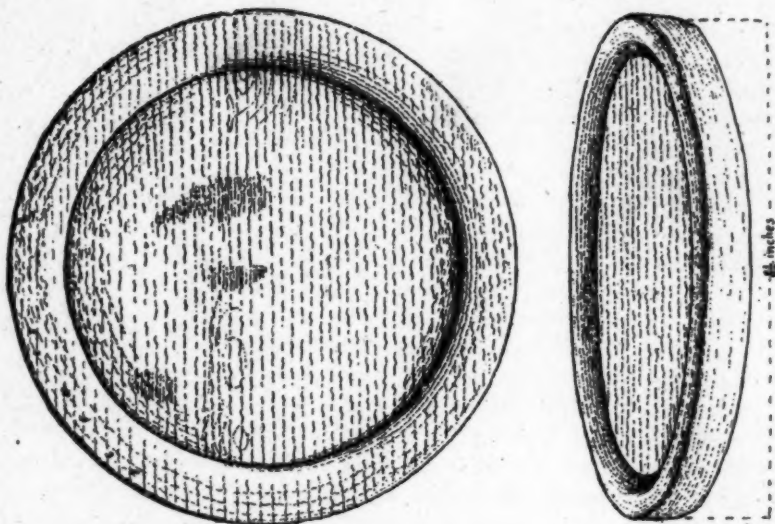


Fig. 4.—Wooden Trencher, Westmorland.

18 *Old-fashioned Contrivances in Lakeland.*

more homely establishments, are now very uncommon, having been cast aside, like the tinder box, as rubbish.¹

We show in fig. 4 a plain trencher turned in sycamore, which now belongs to Mr. William Fell, of the "Common," near Windermere, by whose grandfather it was regularly used until about 1820. This is a rather small example—most of those which exist being over 9 ins. in diameter.

In vol. xii. of the *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian Society*, a large series of iron rush and candle holders have been described by the present writer; but in fig. 5 a very novel type is given. The tripodal wooden stool supports two slender wooden rods, surmounted by a circular wooden slab. A third wooden rod, on the top of which is an iron candle socket with a spring rush nipper, passes through the slab, and is terminated at the lower end in a flat piece of wood, shaped to fit on to the two rods. These latter are somewhat flexible, so that the movable rod and socket can be elevated, telescope fashion, to any point, and will remain there. The total height when the rod is not elevated is 3 ft. 5½ ins.; and it originally came from Wastehead, at Thirlmere.

A very singular vessel turned in wood is shown in the next figure. It came from Langdale, and neither the owner nor any other local people have satisfactorily explained its use. The vessel is 4½ ins. high, 9¾ ins. across the bottom, and the inside, which is much under-cut at the edges, is 3½ ins. deep (fig. 6).

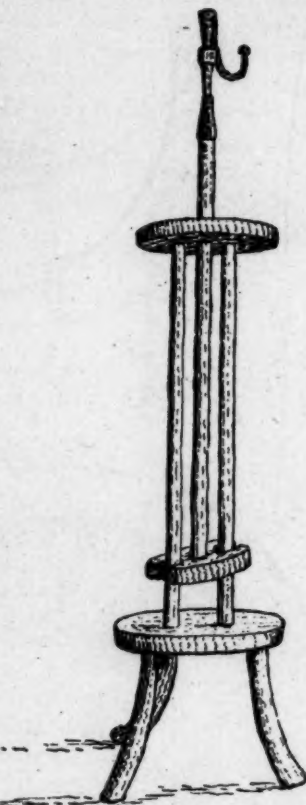


Fig. 5.—Candle and Rush Holder from Thirlmere.

¹ A writer in the *Lonsdale Magazine* (1822, vol. iii., p. 289) says: "The richer sort of people had a service of pewter; but amongst the middling and poorer classes the dinner was eaten off wooden trenchers."

A vessel like this is said to have been formerly in use in Borrowdale for pounding coffee, and if we examine the collection of wooden bowls and mortars used for this purpose in the Edinburgh museum, we are certainly inclined to believe that this was a mortar for mustard, pepper, or possibly snuff, and that it may have been used with a spherical stone or iron bullet as the pounder. The wide base bears out this theory; and Mr. Dickinson, in his *Cumbriana*, alludes to stone mortars being formerly in common use for pepper pounding, and that the cavity was little larger than that of a breakfast cup.



Fig. 6.—Wooden Mortar from Langdale.

Fig. 7.—Stripping Pail from Dunnerdale.

Dairy Appliances.—Obsolete dairy appliances are numerous, and form a sort of intermediate class between domestic and farming appliances. Though from the works of artists who depict rural life we are familiar enough with the quaint coopered milk pails or "calf piggins," with one stave left long for a handle, they are seldom to be now seen in actual use. Curiously, the form was imitated in miniature for table use, and we have seen local examples which in the old days were used for porridge or "hasty pudding," and, as a matter of fact, they are still made and used under the name of "cogie" or "luggie" over the Scottish border. The real milk pail was of course larger, and one of these 10 ins. in diameter at the rim, and 6½ ins. high without the handle, is here shown (fig. 8). It

20 *Old-fashioned Contrivances in Lakeland.*

holds about four quarts, and, like the trencher, belongs to Mr. William Fell, of Windermere.

The quaint shaped wooden vessel shown in fig. 7 is of a less familiar type, and its purpose is not indeed quite certain. This specimen, which is in the writer's possession, came originally from Dunnerdale, in Cumberland. It is coopered in oak, with iron bands, and has a well shaped handle. It is 7 ins. high, and will hold only about $3\frac{1}{2}$ pints. From the careful way it is made, and its likeness to some types of Norwegian wooden mugs, it might well have been a drinking vessel, but Lake District farmers say that the exact shape can just be remembered in use as "stripping pails"—that is, hand pails to go round the cow-house after milking to take the last drops of milk from the cows. The vessel in question has the appearance of considerable age.

Wooden milk ladles and "siles" or strainers were also in use, and dilapidated examples of the old "up and down" churn, though quite out of use, are still to be seen.

Appliances used in Farming.—In this class the number and variety of obsolete contrivances is bewildering, for modern improvements have completely ousted many of the older fashions. Here we propose to confine ourselves to two subjects only—clog-wheels and horse pattens.

It is only within comparatively modern times that roads in the Lake District have been well kept, and except on the few coach roads running from one county town to another, travelling in old days was by horse-back, and carriage of goods by pack animals; but of this more anon. In districts, however, where carriage roads were non-existent, wheeled vehicles were of course but little used, and on farms the statesmen and farmers carried manure in "hotts" or panniers slung over their horses' backs, as, even now, the brackens are brought down the steep hill sides on sledges instead of wheeled carts. In Borrowdale it is on record that wheeled vehicles did not make their appearance till about 1770; and when these novelties did reach the lakes, they were clumsy and awkward in character, as we shall show. Clog-wheels were the first type used on farm carts, and there are still old men, of between eighty and ninety years, who can remember them in use. In the possession of Mr. George



Fig. 8.—Calf Pigin.

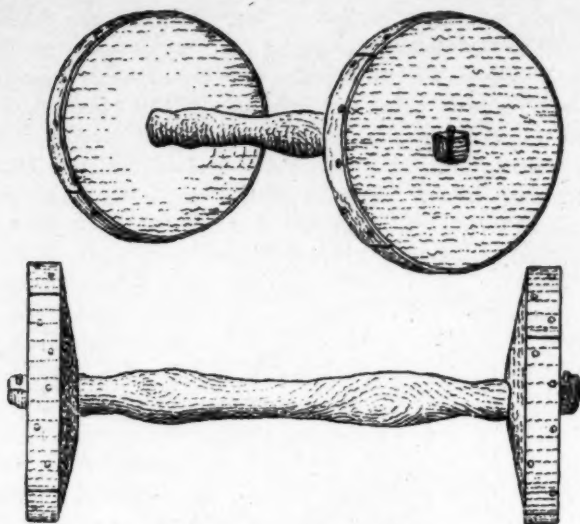


Fig. 9.—Westmorland Clog-wheels.

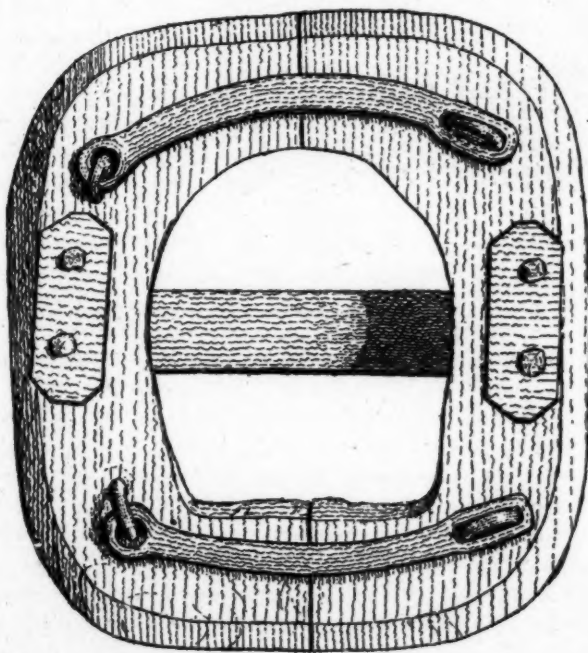


Fig. 10.—Horse Patten (type No. 1).

22 *Old-fashioned Contrivances in Lakeland.*

Browne, of Troutbeck, there are still a pair, and through his courtesy they are here reproduced (fig. 9). It will be seen that the wheels are clumsy discs of wood, joined by a great beam or axle, which is firmly fastened to them, so that the axle revolved with the wheels—not the latter independently of the former, as at the present day. The wheels themselves are 1 ft. 10½ ins. in diameter, and 3 ins. wide at the tyre, where the ironbands or “strakes” are formed by three pieces nailed to the wood. The distance between the wheels is 3 ft. 2 ins.

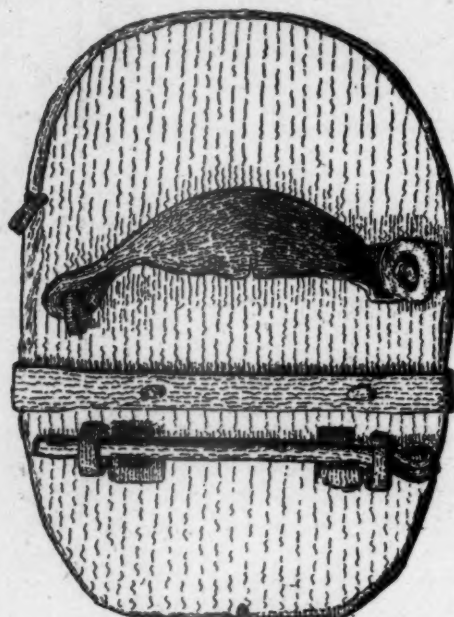


Fig. 11. —Horse Patten (type No. 2).

Though the writer has never seen one of these carts complete, it is plain that the wheels were secured to the cart by a sort of fork projecting from the under side of the main body of the cart, in a similar manner, indeed, to the ordinary wheel-barrow, where the axle is part of the wheel. But cart-wheels on this principle were naturally very awkward; for as they did not revolve separately, it was advisable, if not necessary, in turning a corner to make a great sweep round, instead of a sharp turn. Hence the waggoners and carriers carried a grease

horn to lubricate the axle, which creaked and groaned most dismally. The inventive genius worked slowly in these days; and when an improvement was made, it was by making one wheel only to revolve on the axle, the other remaining fixed.

In the boggy and peaty parts of Cumberland and Westmorland which border on the Solway and Morecambe Bay, a curious overshoe or “horse patten” was used on the plough horses, to prevent their sinking deep into the soft soil. We figure one of these from Cumberland, now in Carlisle Museum (fig. 10). It

will be seen that it is formed of two pieces of wood, which are joined together on the underside by a bar of iron fastened at the ends to either piece of wood by a hinge. The wooden sides can thus be opened, and the horse's hoof inserted, resting on the iron bar. The sides are then shut down into position, and are fastened by two iron catches each provided with a ring. The patten is then secure in its place. It is 10 ins. by $10\frac{1}{2}$ ins., and $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins. thick. Another example which we have seen from South Westmorland has "snecks" instead of rings, which can be turned when the looped catch is placed over them.

A different sort is shown in fig. 11, which was formerly used on the Solway, and is now in Carlisle Museum. Here we have a flat piece of wood $7\frac{1}{2}$ ins. wide, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long, and $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. thick, shod round the edge with iron. On one side are two iron staples, through which is passed an iron pin with a hole at one end. The horse's shoe for this sort of patten was made with rings on the heels; and the pin passed through these rings, and so secured the hoof to the patten—the toe being held by the iron plate, secured at one end by a ring and staple, and at the other by a screw and nut. Holes are cut in the wood beneath the pin to receive the projection of the rings on the horse-shoe heel.

These pattens were worn on the forefeet, generally by the furrow horse only, as he had to step on the softest soil; but sometimes both horses were so shod. They must have been clumsy for the horses; although probably the trick of clearing the feet in stepping, and so avoiding stumbles, would soon be learned.

Sporting, Poaching and Preserving.—Sport in the Fells has always had its own character, for huntsmen used a diabolical screw for extracting foxes from a "borran" or earth, and tongs like the Welsh dog tongs¹ for capturing "foumarts." Foxes, too, were unmercifully trapped; and we shew a large and cruel fox trap (fig. 12) from Hawkshead, the jaws of which are provided with sharp iron teeth. It is 2 ft. long, and has a strong chain to secure



Fig. 12.—Fox Trap from Hawkshead.

¹ See the *Reliquary*, vol. iii., No. 4.

24 *Old-fashioned Contrivances in Lakeland.*

it to the ground. But he who set this fox trap had need to step warily, or he might tread on such a man trap, set by a keeper, as we shew in fig. 13. This is now in Tullie House Museum, Carlisle, and is in principle like the fox trap, though with a spring at each end, and without the teeth.

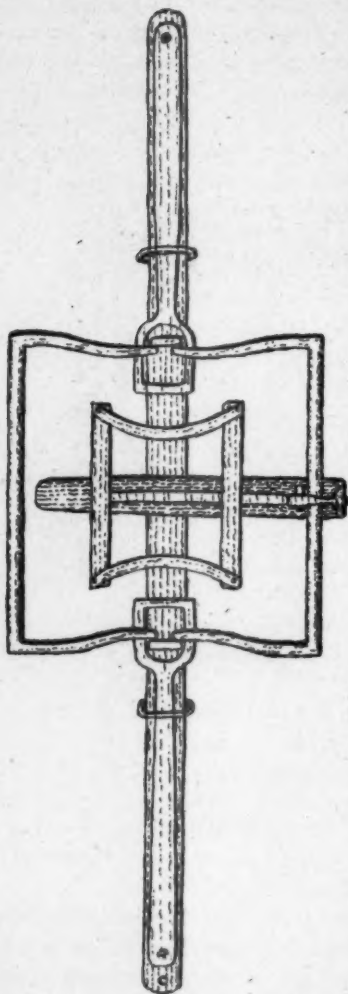


Fig. 13.—Man Trap in the Carlisle Museum.

Appliances for the Road.—The nineteenth century has seen no greater changes in England than those that have taken place in the methods of travel. Before the steam horse, has disappeared successively, but completely, the stage coach, the strings of pack-horses, and the great carriers' waggons. On the few coach roads, the old mail coaches have given way to char-a-bancs, and the pack-horse tracks, steam-rolled to a smooth surface, swarm with touring cyclists.

Coach roads, however, were, as we have said, only few and far between, and the dalesman did most of his travelling on horseback, with his wife or daughter perched on a pillion behind him. Fig. 14 shows a good example of a pillion in the possession of Mr. George Browne. It is a comfortable cushion, 1 ft. 8 ins. wide, and 7 ins. deep, covered with buff leather, and quilted round the edge. On the off side hangs a wooden stirrup, bound with leather; and by the iron handle, bound with leather, the fair rider could steady herself.

Next we show a handsome pillion housing, such as was used by riders of quality, to fit over the pillion itself. This belongs to Mr. Todd, of Lambrigg, near Kendal, and was probably embroidered by his great grandmother,

Mrs. Wilson, of the same place. It is of olive-coloured velvet, quilted on the seat with an embroidered edging and blue silk fringe (fig. 15). The saddle-bag (fig. 16) hung behind the saddle, and was looped to the girths. It opens at one side, and laces with a strap and padlock. It is 3 ft. long, and made of pigskin; and is in the possession of Mr. William Fell, of Windermere. An old shape of saddle, very long in the seat, and a stirrup of a different make to that now in use, recently found together in a closed up room in a cottage belonging to my father, are shown in figs. 17 and 18, and the peculiar horse-breaker's bit, called a "jolter" bit, in fig. 19. In use, the ring is turned to the upper-side of the bit, and is then passed over the horse's jaw, the short end being beneath the jaw, and a rein or rope attached to the longer end.

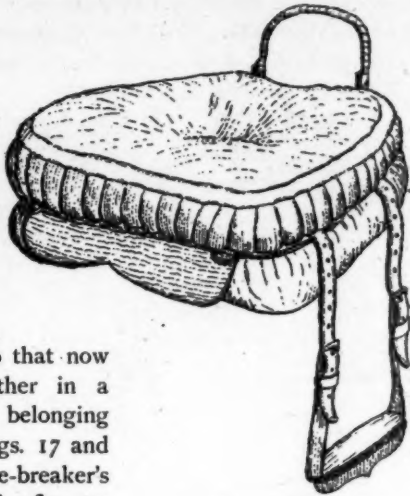


Fig. 14.—Pillion.

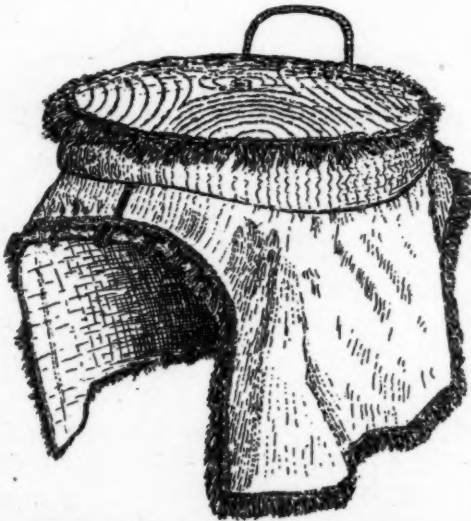


Fig. 15.—Pillion Housing made in Westmorland.

Miscellaneous. —

Though the dalesman's treasures consisted of little more than his silver spoons and title deeds, and highwaymen were unknown, he was not without his primitive strong boxes and purses. We have seen a strong oaken box, with a stout chain at one end, which, fastened to the wall, formed the statesman's

26 *Old-fashioned Contrivances in Lakeland.*

safe ; and, no doubt, was sufficiently effective in the peaceful dales of the north. When, however, money had to be carried to any amount, a leathern purse was worn attached to the girdle. The one we show here (fig. 20) is of brown leather, 9 ins. long, with a loop for suspension, and three divisions which draw up by laces,



Fig. 16.—Saddle-bag.



Fig. 17.—Old type of Saddle.

and are fastened by a flap and three buttons. Inside the centre division is a fourth smaller one, also made to lace up. This interesting little purse was given to the present writer by Mr. Harrison, of Hundhow, near Kendal, in whose family it had, I believe, long been. It is a modest modification of the "gypciere," so familiar



Fig. 18.—Old form of Stirrup.



Fig. 19.—Horsebreaker's Bit.

to us on fifteenth century brasses and effigies ; although the "gypciere" had, as a rule, an ornate metal framework, whereas this is entirely of leather.

Lastly, we venture to introduce to the readers of the *Reliquary* a mysterious object, which, although only a little over a hundred

years of age, has so far baffled the erudition of local antiquaries. It is now in the Carlisle Museum, having been presented by one of the Sanderson family of a farm at Drumburgh, on the Solway, who have resided there for many generations. Its material is oak, $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, and its shape and peculiarities can be seen in the figure (fig. 21). It should be noticed that the



Fig. 20.—Leather Purse from near Kendal.

“nicks” at each side alternate, instead of being exactly opposite, and that there is also a small “nick” at the narrow end just above the hole. The initials are C. S., and the date 1770.

Solway fishermen have examined this curiosity, and cannot tell its exact use, though they say it “smacks of the sea.” Its

28 *Old-fashioned Contrivances in Lakeland.*

shape suggests it was to stow a line on; and as it came from the Solway, it is reasonable to suppose it is connected with fishing, sailing, or netting. For the latter, however, it is rather large, and the "nicks" would surely catch when being passed through the mesh. It might be used with a hand-line for fishing; and it has been suggested that it was a boatswain's "fid," the use of which was to untwist the strands of a large rope in order to splice. The last seems, however, very unlikely—and, in fact, none of these explanations are satisfactory.

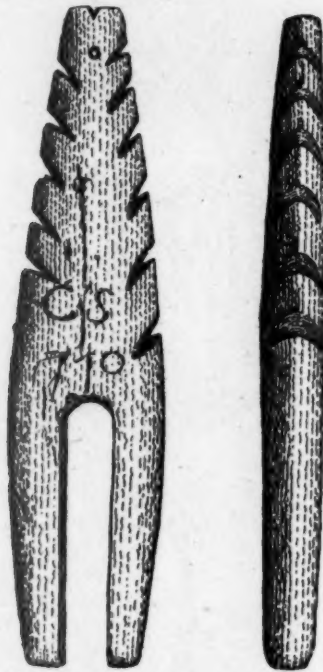


Fig. 21.—Object of doubtful use from Drumburgh on the Solway.

It seems just possible that the reason that no one can really identify this object, may be that it is really a foreigner, perhaps washed off a wrecked ship, and picked up by the Saunderson who added the initials and date. These are, in fact, so rudely scratched, that it is quite possible that they are not the work of the maker. If this is indeed its origin, it will explain the inability of both Cumberland fishermen and farmers to give it a name; but it still leaves us in darkness as to the way it was used.

H. SWAINSON COWPER, F.S.A.

Notes on the Modern Use of Bone Skates.

THE interest which has of recent years been shown in the ancient skates made from the bones of animals, and their survival into quite modern times, tempts me to put together the following notes upon the subject. I do not wish to discuss their antiquity nor their claim to be regarded as dating from pre-historic times. Dr. R. Munro¹ has already entered fairly completely into this question, and, although the matter cannot be regarded as finally settled, there is but little at present to add to the information already published. It is undesirable, therefore, here to take up that side of the subject. It is rather in regard to instances of the modern survival of bone skates, that I wish to add a few remarks.

In volume ii. of the *Reliquary*, p. 32, there is figured and described by the editor an interesting modern bone skate, which was brought home in 1878 from Iceland by my friend, Mr. A. H. Cocks. It is of ox-bone (*metacarpal*) and the method of fixing the skate to the boot is shown in the figure. Not long since (in 1895), through the kindness of Mr. C. E. Peek, I received from Iceland a somewhat similar pair of skates, differing, however, from those obtained by Mr. Cocks, in being made of horse bones (entire *radii*), and also in the method of fixing to the boot, which shows a slight improvement. The runners are about



Fig. 1.—Modern Icelandic Bone
Runner-Skate.
Scale $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

¹ *Pre-historic Problems*, 1897, chap. vii.

30 *Notes on the Modern Use of Bone Skates.*

1 ft. 1 in. long and altogether larger than the usual bones employed for skates. They are bored transversely through from side to side, at some little distance from either end (figs. 1 and 2). Through each hole is passed a cord, which is prevented from slipping through its hole by stop knots. The hinder cord is on either side of the bone tied in a small loop about $3\frac{1}{4}$ ins. from the stop-knot, and the ends of the cord



Fig. 2.—Modern Icelandic Bone Runner-Skate, showing method of attachment to the boot.

Fig. 4.—Norwegian Runner-Skate attached to the boot.

are knotted through a band of leather, which forms a heel strap. The foremost cord has its ends quite free. The boot rests on the palmar surface of the bone, and the ends of the foremost cord are crossed over the instep, passed through the loops on the hinder cord, which form an excellent "purchase," and after being drawn tight, are fastened together above the instep (fig. 2). This pair

of skates has not been flattened by grinding, and not having been used, shows no ice polishing on the under surface. They were the work of an Iclander who had made and used such skates many a time in his youth, but he stated that they were now quite obsolete in his district.

My chief object in drawing attention to these primitive Icelandic bone skates and their fastening gear, is that I may bring into comparison with them a type of skate which is still in use in Norway, and which is clearly to be classed with the bone skates, although the material has been changed. The skates shown on figs. 3 and 4, I obtained in Thronthjem in 1888. They were made by convicts in the prison there and were sold in a little shop attached to that institution. Their interest as a probably

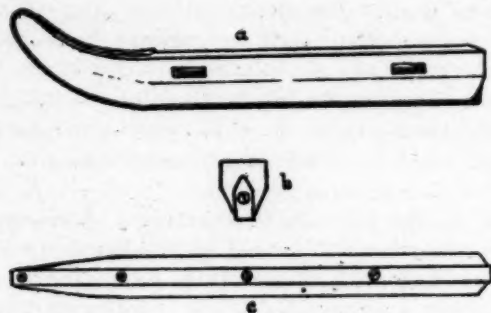


Fig. 3.—Runner Skates of wood and strap-iron from Thronthjem, Norway.
Scale $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

intermediate type at once suggested itself to me, and I gladly purchased them. They are made of wood, about $11\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long, and are narrow and curved upwards into a kind of prow at the forward end, and cut off square behind (fig. 3a). The wood is bevelled away on both sides towards the lower or friction surface, which is about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide (fig. 3b), and is overlaid with a narrow strip of iron (fig. 3c), screwed into the wood at intervals, and lapped well over the forward end; it is turned up at the hinder end and is fixed with a terminal screw in the squared end of the wood (fig. 3b).

Although I have referred to these appliance as *skates*, I am inclined to regard this term as unsatisfactory as applied both to them and to the so-called "bone-skates," except perhaps as a courtesy title; that is if the word skate is also to include the modern blade-skates to which we usually apply the name. It is clear that

32 *Notes on the Modern Use of Bone Skates.*

they are not, in the absence of sharp edges, adapted for use in that form of progression known as skating, which, at any rate in its modern accepted sense, implies a certain power in the skate of gripping or biting the ice with its sharp steel edges, and so admitting of the all-important side-stroke. With the bone-skates and such skates of wood and iron as I have just described, the grip of the edges on the ice is reduced to a minimum; there being no sharp edges to cut into the surface; hence the side-stroke is barely possible with them. Such appliances must rather be regarded as *slides* or *runners*, comparable with the runners of sledges, the more so when we remember how often bones, precisely similar to the bone-skates, have served as sledge-runners. Similarly it seems a pity to confuse the functions of the runners of a sledge and the runners of an ice-boat, by giving them the same name. The almost universal use of staves shod with sharp points, which both in ancient¹ and modern times assisted in the propulsion of the wearers of bone-skates, emphasizes the difference between the two methods of "skating." I would tentatively venture to suggest the term *runner-skates* for designating the bone-skates and their near allies, in contra-distinction to the *blade-skates* of modern form.

To revert to my Thronhjelm specimens. A reference to fig. 4 will shew at once that the method of attachment to the boot is in principle precisely that adopted in the Icelandic example (fig. 2). An improvement is observable in the substitution throughout of straps for cords, while the cord loops are replaced by iron rings. Two rectangular holes allow the straps to pass through the wooden body of the runner-skate. In position these holes correspond with the cord-holes in the Icelandic specimen. There is no difference in the shape of the pair to adapt them to the right or left feet.

I have no direct evidence to prove that these Norwegian runner-skates belong to an *early* type; but they seem to me clearly to be direct descendants from the more primitive "bone-skates," whose general characters they maintain so exactly. Although Olaus Magnus does not expressly describe this kind of runner-skate, it seems more than likely that he is referring to a type closely similar in his description of the various modes of progression on ice and snow in the North. "*Aliud verò genus [of skaters], quod ferro plano, & polito, sive planis ossibus cervinis, vel bovinis, scilicet*

¹ *Vide* the oft-quoted account of the use of bone skates in the time of Henry II., by Fitz-Stevens, the clerk of Thomas à Becket, in his *Descriptio Londonia*, c. 1180.

tibiis naturale lubricitate ob innata pinguetudinem habetibus, pedali longitudine sub plantis affixis, in sola glacie lubrica cursum intendit velocissimum. . . ." (*Lib. I., cap. xxv.*) The "flat and polished iron" was evidently an alternative to the "flattened bones of deer and oxen," and presumably was for a similar kind of use, and the figure in *Lib. xx., cap. xvii.*, shows runners in use which bear a decided resemblance to the Thronhjøm runner-skates, and the method of using the pointed staff shows the mode of progression to have been the same as that employed in the case of the "bone skates" wherever found. Moreover, a little later (p. 42), Olaus speaks of the greasing of the iron "skate," a thing unnecessary in an all-iron skate, except as a preventive of rust, but which would have been of service in the case of a wooden runner overlaid with iron, as keeping the water out of the interstices. One is probably justified in regarding the Thronhjøm specimens as near representatives of those described by Olaus. One may, I think, justly regard them as a link in the evolution series, an intermediate type between the bone runner-skates and the modern metal blade-skate.¹ If they are not to be regarded as the direct descendants from the earlier runner-skates of bone, but rather as a cheap degenerate offshoot from the modern blade-skate, at least, it will be admitted, that there has been a marked reversion of the ancestral type (the bone runner-skate), exhibiting what the biologist would call strong *atavistic* tendencies. That they are the intermediate link seems the simpler and more plausible theory. The important thing to find out is, as Dr. G. H. Fowler, in his lately published book on the *History of Figure Skating*, has mentioned, the manner in which the steel blade set edgewise, *i.e.*, vertically to the ice surface, became substituted for the flat strip of iron which formed a friction surface for wooden runner-skates. Possibly some discovery of early blade-skates will some day elucidate this point.

There is nothing unusual in rude and primitive forms, such as these, continuing to survive alongside of their improved descendants. Apart from their having a certain utility, their cheapness² would continue to attract those who could ill afford the better and more expensive article. I am told that similar runner-skates, of wood

¹ *Pace*, Messrs. N. & A. Goodman, who say ("Hand Book of Fen Skating," 1882, p. 29): "It can hardly be supposed that the iron age of skating ever was directly developed from the bone age, though the use of bones as skates can be proved to have had a very wide range and was of long duration."

² The wooden runner-skates purchased at the shop in Thronhjøm, cost 50 öre per pair, without straps.

34 *Notes on the Modern Use of Bone Skates.*

with flat iron friction surface, are in use in Helsingfors, in Finland, by boys, who employ them in running, or rather sliding, over the hard frozen snow on the roads, a use to which they seem well adapted, but one which would readily spoil the keen edges of the true blade-skate. The popularity of these runner-skates in Norway, especially for traversing hard snow surfaces, is evidenced by the fact of an improved form having been evolved. In the Stockholm Exhibition of this year (1897), Messrs. L. H. Hagen & Co., of Christiania, exhibited some well-made runner-skates of a superior type, made of ash, of narrow blade-like form, very long, produced considerably beyond the toe and heel of the boot (fig. 5), the forward end slightly curved upwards. The lower edge is overlaid with a protecting strip of hard iron or steel, fixed by screws, just as in the Thronthjem examples described. Sufficiently wide support for the sole of the boot is supplied by two metal plates, a rectangular one for the ball of the foot, and a circular



Fig. 5.—Improved form of Norwegian Runner-Skate.

Scale $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

disc furnished with a screw for fixing to the heel. These improved *snöskridsko* (I am indebted to Dr. Fowler for their name) are doubtless excellent for hard snow surfaces; and, possibly, when new might admit of a certain degree of side stroke on ice; but this could only be ephemeral, as the edges would wear very soon, and cease to grip the ice. The possibility that, in these narrow blade-like wooden runner-skates, we may have the intermediate type between the ruder and more primitive forms and the true blade-skates, suggests itself; and one may imagine the transition to the latter being caused by the substitution of an all-steel blade for a merely steel-shod wooden blade, especially as many of the earlier blade-skates were furnished with very broad blades with wide friction surfaces. But the form of the early wood-and-steel blade skates seems hardly to support this view; and it is perhaps safer to regard this type as the highest development of the iron-shod wooden runner-skate, which has borrowed some features from later blade-skates. It is perhaps rather a hybrid between two divergent types than a link in the general phylogenetic series.

In spite of these improved forms of runner-skates, the old type made of horse and ox-bones has managed to persist in several parts of Europe, into quite recent times. C. Roach Smith,¹ in describing some ancient "bone-skates" found at Moorfields, adds, "I have been informed that they were not entirely superseded by the steel skates in London at the latter part of the last century." I am informed by Professor H. A. Miers that bone-skates were in common use in Birmingham about the year 1881, when he saw them, and may be so still. They were tied on to the feet. In Norway and Sweden their use has but recently died out, if, indeed, it has yet ceased altogether. Hylten Cavalius² figures a pair of modern bone-skates from Wärend, and tells us that "At Christmas, when the ice was smooth, the people traversed it on bone-skates

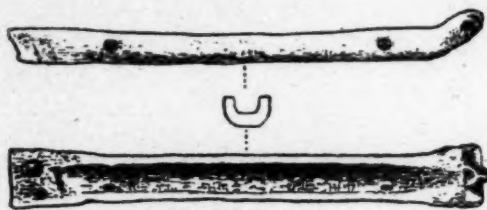


Fig 6.—Modern bone Runner-Skates, Finland.

Scale $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

(*is-läggor*), a pair of split leg-bones polished on the underside. Standing upon these they pushed themselves forward with a steel-shod staff, called *is-brodd* or *brodda-käpp*. Bone-skates have been in use in Wärend from the earliest times down to a generation ago." Dr. Stolpe has told me of their very recent use in Sweden, and Dr. Hildebrandt³ also refers to their survival into modern times. Recent specimens of *isläggor* from Vato parish in Uppland, transversely perforated as in the Icelandic examples, are preserved in the Northern Museum at Stockholm. In Finland, too, precisely similar horse-bone runner-skates (*bein läggor*) were till very recently in use, especially near Åbo. Specimens from Korpo and Houtskär are in the Ethnographical Museum at Helsingfors (see fig. 6, from a sketch which the Curator kindly allowed me to make).

¹ *Collectanea Antiqua*, 1848, I., p. 169.

² *Wärend och Wirdarne*, 1864, p. 464.

³ *Zeitschrift für Ethnologie*, III., 1870, p. 103.

36 *Notes on the Modern Use of Bone Skates.*

They also were used with the assistance of an iron-pointed staff. I do not know of recent cases of the use of deer-bones for this purpose; but Olaus Magnus, in his famous work on the Northern Countries, published in 1555 (p. 42), mentions their being used in his day, well polished and greased; and the metacarpals or metatarsals of the elk would be quite serviceable. Those of the red-deer or reindeer would be somewhat too narrow and too slight to be very effective. In Iceland, however, sheep-bones are said to have been used, and these would have been of still slighter form.

In Germany, the use of bone runner-skates dies hard, as is shown by modern instances from Wiepersdorf, near Yüterbogk, mentioned by Herr Herm Grimm.¹ These, of horse metatarsals, were still used at the time by the young people on the frozen lakes of the locality. The writer mentions that a nail driven in served for the fastening of the string. In like manner, most of the old London skates seem to have had a peg or staple driven into the end for the same purpose. Herr Koenig² also mentions the similar use of bones, *knockenschlittschne*, in recent times at Yüterbogk. Herr Treichel³ cites modern instances in Bavaria where the pastime has been much in vogue on the Schliersee.

An interesting account of modern *schlittknochen* in Silesia has been given by Dr. Bruckner,⁴ who describes these as the only kind of skates used in his youth at his native place near Liegnitz. These were the leg-bones of horses, cleaned with the pocket-knife, and then ground flat on the under surface on a mill-stone, an operation which he, as the son of the miller, usually performed. Often the bones were bored at one end, not for providing a means of fastening them to the feet, for they were not *fastened* on, but merely for convenience in carrying them on a string. This account is of importance, as shewing that the flattening of the under surface of the bones, often so very marked in the ancient ones, was, often at any rate, intentionally produced as part of the preparation of the bones for use, and was not necessarily the result of long use upon the ice. This tallies well with the appearance of the ground down surfaces of many ancient bone runner-skates. Further, it also shows us that the perforations which are so usually present, were not necessarily for purposes of attachment, as

¹ *Zeit. f. Ethnol.* IV., Verhandlungen, p. 3, 1871.

² *Ib.* IV., p. 43.

³ *Ib.* XIX., p. 83, 1887.

⁴ *Zeit. f. Ethnol.* VI., Verhandlungen, p. 42, 1871.

Notes on the Modern Use of Bone Skates. 37

is commonly supposed, and that unperforated bones were perfectly capable of having been used.

Dr. F. Von Luschan¹ mentions the recent use of metatarsals and metacarpals of horses and oxen as runner-skates in Transylvania (Siebenburgen) in East Austria, as described by Dr. Heinrich Kraus, from personal recollections of them in his young days. The bones were collected by the children, and trimmed down with an axe, and afterwards carefully ground smooth. An iron-shod staff was used to push the wearer along.

I should be very glad to hear of any other localities where these primitive methods have continued in use into modern times.

I reserve for a future communication some notes on the use of bones as runners for sledges, as space does not admit of their being brought into this article.

HENRY BALFOUR.

*Pitt Rivers Museum,
Oxford.*

¹ *Mitt d. Anthropol. Gesellschaft in Wien*, VI., 1876, p. 145, pl. I., fig. 3.

Beer and Labour Tallies.

I N continuation of my previous articles on "Hop Tallies" and "French Bakers' Tallies," which have appeared in the *Reliquary*, I now propose giving a short description of some particularly interesting tallies which I have recently obtained, connected with other trades. I would first mention, however, that I got through a friend, a baker's tally from Starbroeck, in the Netherlands, which is worthy of notice; because, although formed of a portion of the branch of tree (hazel), like those already described from Pont Aven in France, the bark has been carefully trimmed off, thus making the tally a sort of connecting link between the French examples and the English planed wood hop tallies. The baker in question informed my friend that tallies were no more used, and the specimen I obtained was one which was found by accident among some lumber in a cupboard. Tallies are such handy things for lighting the fire with, that it is a wonder we find any left at all, except of course in such places where the use of them still survives.

In my attempt to put on record all I can gather respecting this subject, I shall be glad of any suggestions which the readers of the *Reliquary* may make as to obtaining any further information, however scanty.

Fig. 1 represents a tally which was sent to me from Berlin, where it is used in the breweries. It is $9\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. wide, and $\frac{3}{8}$ in. in thickness, and is made of pear wood.

The two portions of the tally are exactly alike, so that the projecting part of each half fits into a corresponding slot also cut in both halves.

It is a remarkably well made piece of carpentry and curiously enough bears the name and address of the brewery whence it came, in violet ink, done with an up-to-date India-rubber stamp. This is linking the past with the present with a vengeance. I am informed by my friend at Berlin that the way in which this tally is used is as follows:—

When the brewery sends out casks or jars of ale, as the case may be, to one of its customers, it seems to be the usage to send

more than may be required, but with the consignment is sent a tally cut with the same number of notches (across both halves) as there are casks or jars of beer. The landlord, in the case of the tally figured, retains all but three casks of the consignment, and so he blackens all the notches but three, and then gives the carman half the tally to take back to the brewery.

This is very effective in every way: the carman is responsible to the brewery for three casks—there being three clean notches on the tally—and the publican is indebted to the brewery for all the blackened notches, which neither he nor the brewery people can tamper with without the fraud being shown on the face of it.

We now come to labour tallies, and I find that in them we have two methods existing: the ordinary split stick, indicative of a contract between two or more individuals; and the simple notched stick, which is really little more than a memorandum of work done and not in any way a proof of the indebtedness of a second or third party.

Fig. 2 represents a very remarkable triple tally from Vienna, used in the winter in connection with clearing the streets from snow, after the heavy storms that city so frequently experiences.

It is 12 ins. long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. wide, and $\frac{3}{8}$ in. in thickness, and is made of pine wood. The curious feature of this tally is that it is in three parts, of different lengths, and the "mortise and tenon" arrangement is more intricate than in any other tally I have yet seen, as is well shown in the illustration. The local name of this apparatus is "Robisch," and I understand that the triple arrangement came into vogue in the year 1874, before which they were merely double ones like a hop or baker's tally.

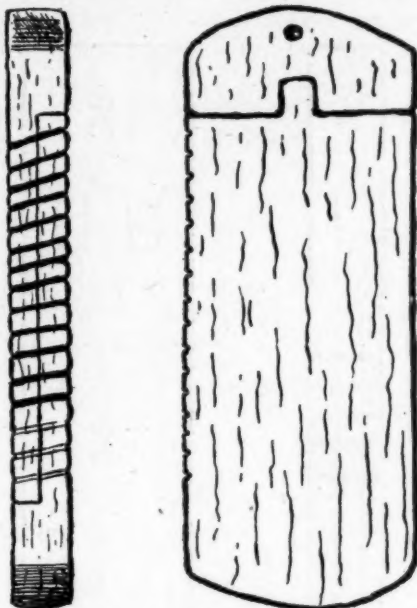


Fig. 1.—Brewery Tally, Berlin.

The method of using the tally is as follows, according to my correspondent:—The largest portion is kept by the Town Controller—no doubt an officer corresponding to that of our Town Clerk—the next part is retained by the contractor, and the third by the driver or carman. It would appear that the Corporation, as we should term it, makes a contract with the van owner, but that apart from this, they pay the actual labourer or van driver

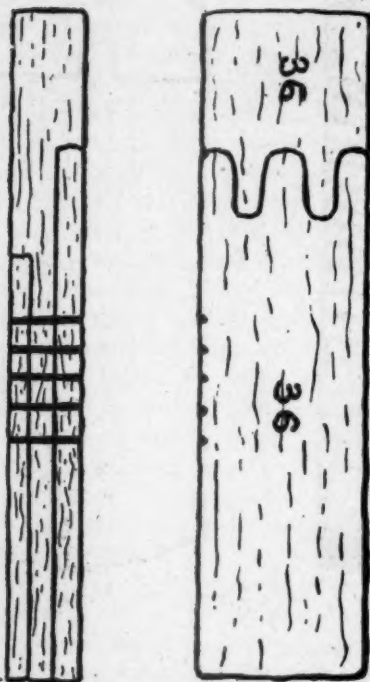


Fig. 2.—Labour Tally, Vienna.



Fig. 3.—Labour Tally, Scotland.

Scale $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

separately; so that what happens is this—the contractor sees what the labourer does; and cuts notches in both their parts of the tally to represent the days' work. He then gives the labourer his own part, takes the other to the office of the Town Controller, and from his own cuts corresponding notches in the third part of the tally. When the labourer comes to the office to be paid for his share of the work, his portion is found to tally with the Town Clerk's (if in order), and of course he is paid accordingly. This

is apparently a somewhat roundabout way of doing things, but it is very safe for all that.

The next example, fig. 3, is the first I have to record of the simple or memorandum tally. It comes from Inverness-shire in Scotland, and is actually still in use.

I was one day talking to a Scotch friend about my tallies, and he told me he had seen them in use by the labourers who cut the cereals. I then obtained the address of a resident who might assist me, and after some correspondence my friend sent me the two examples figured.

The notches cut on the edge of the tally represent days, and those cut on the flat surface stand for half-days, whilst the rough hole, made with the point of a knife, is said to equal an hour's work.

My friend remembers the little village stores using tallies in connection with their trade transactions, but none of these appear to have survived.

I have already gathered many notes in connection with these memo. tallies, which I hope will prove of sufficient interest to form matter for another contribution to the *Reliquary*.

Croydon.

EDWARD LOVETT.

Notes on Archæology and Kindred Subjects.

SUNDIAL AT LELANT CHURCH, CORNWALL.

LELANT CHURCH is prettily situated among the sand banks on the southern shore of St. Ives Bay. It is about one mile west of Lelant Railway Station, on the branch line from St. Erth to St. Ives. Most of the fabric is Perpendicular, of the usual Cornish style, but there are indications of both Norman and Early English work still remaining.

The sundial is fixed over the doorway of the south porch, and, as will be shown, is a very interesting example. The accompanying illustrations are taken from a tracing of a rubbing, reduced to a scale of one-fourth of its actual size. The dial is of copper, and it was probably set up in the early part of the eighteenth century. In shape, the lower portion is almost a square; there is a semi-circular top, but of less diameter than the part below, thus leaving a shoulder on either side. A scalloped border runs completely round the edge, and the little semi-circles within are pierced.

The principal feature is the gnomon-bracket of pierced metal, on which is represented a figure standing on a horizontal bar, curved upwards and inwards at the outer end. The figure, which is symbolical of Time and Death, consists of a crowned skeleton, holding in his right hand a dart (the lower portion of which, although shown, is now missing), and in the left, an hour glass (fig. 2). His vertebræ!, features, parts of the crown, and sides of the hour-glass are pierced; the markings on the dial, including the numerals, are formed by incised and sunk lines, while the semi-circular line against which the radiating lines of the hours are stopped, appears to be formed of some white pigment. If there ever was a motto on this dial, all traces of it have disappeared.

Figures of the kind just described are very common in Cornwall, and may be seen by scores on the slate tombstones of the last century. Certain varieties in the skeletons' weapons may be noticed. On one at Linkinhorne, for instance, his left hand rests on a spade, and his right grasps a dart, a very suggestive hint that one's time will be up sooner or later, and he is ready to give the *coup de grâce* at the earliest opportunity. On

the same stone is another little skeleton. He holds an hour-glass in the right hand, whilst his left supports a scythe, which, to make things

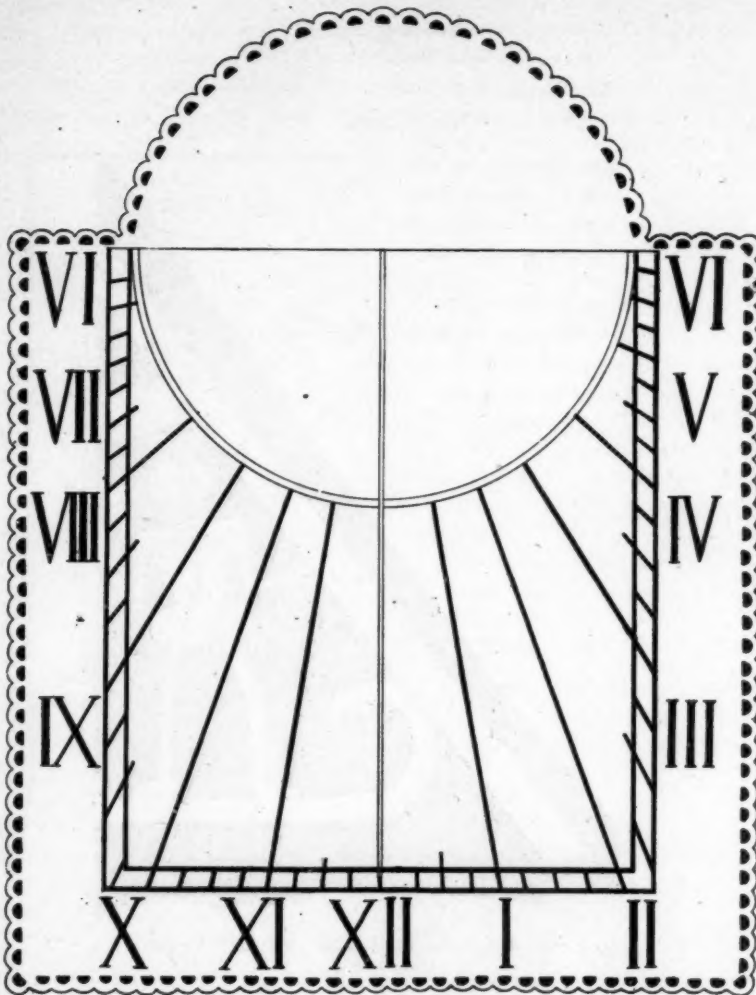


Fig. 1.—Sundial at Lelant.

Scale $\frac{1}{4}$ linear.

look as unpleasant as possible, has a very long blade, out of all proportion, passing over his head. It is in true elevation, so matters are not softened down for us by a little foreshortening in perspective. Before

leaving this monument it may be worth while giving the inscription, if only for the sake of the epitaph.

"Near this Place lyeth the
Body of Katharine Nicolls
Who was Buried the 26 day
of May 1742: Aged 70 years

Also Here lyeth the body
of Joan Mullis who was
Buried the 13th day of July
1744: Aged 19 years

Here we lie without the wall,
Twas full within they made a brawl:
Here we lie no Rent to pay,
And yet we lye so warm as they.

Cut by Daniel Gumb."

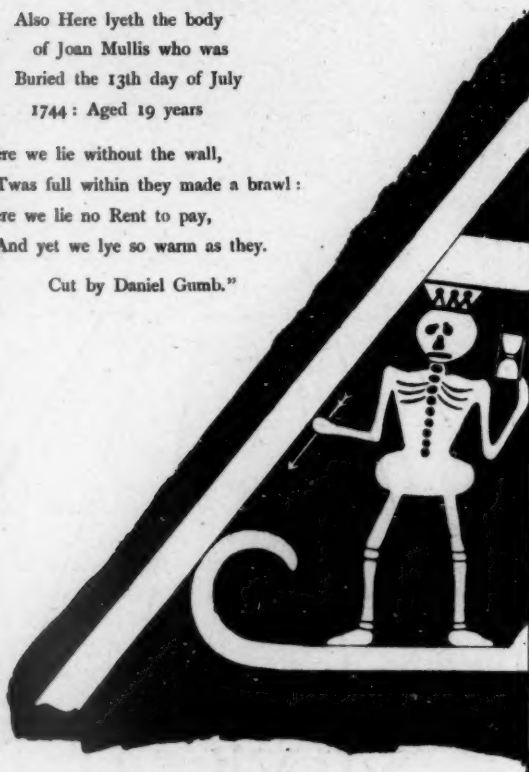


Fig. 2.—Gnomon of Sundial at Lelant, with figure of Death.
Scale $\frac{1}{4}$ linear.

This is the Daniel Gumb of hut dwelling fame, whose residence, near the Cheese Wring, was visited by the Cambrian Archæological Association at their Launceston Meeting in 1896, and was subsequently described in their *Journal*.

It should be mentioned that between the two little skeletons on the top of the stone is carved a skull, round which is the motto "MEMENTO MORI."

In the next illustration (fig. 3) the skeleton's hips are covered with a slashed garment of some kind. This example is from St. Breock, and is dated 1761; the treatment of this part of the body, or rather bones, is by no means uncommon. He will be seen grasping with both hands his instrument of office.

There is a great mixture of the droll and morbid in this class of work, though doubtless when executed, nothing funny was intended.



Fig. 3.—Figure of Death at St. Breock.
Scale $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

Amongst other cheerful subjects on the tombstones there are skulls, either with or without the cross-bones, pierced and bleeding hearts, while scythes, sickles, hour-glasses, and cherubs are very plentiful.

Works on Sundials do not appear to be very numerous, and perhaps Mrs. Alfred Gatty's *Book of Sundials* (1872) is the most complete at present issued.

The following mottoes on Sundials relating to Death, with the translations, are taken from her book :—

At Graglia in Piedmont (p. 1)—

"A me tocca poi la sorte
Di seguirti fino a morte."
(My fate is to follow you to death)

In Conway churchyard (p. 22)—

"Disce bene vivere et mori."
(Learn to live and die well.)

(p. 62)—

"Memento mori."
(Remember you have to die.)

At Kiplin (p. 64), and also at Derwent, Derbyshire—

"Mors de die accelerat."
(Death hastens on day by day.)

And lastly, the punning example in Walgrave Churchyard, Northamptonshire (p. 133)—

"We shall die all."

The "Strand Magazine" for June, 1892, and September, 1893, contain interesting and well illustrated articles on Sundials by Mr. Warrington Hogg, the examples being taken, in all but a few instances, from Great Britain.

In neither of these works, however, are any of the gnomons ornamented, nor has the writer been able to find any similar instance.

It is therefore probable that the Lelant sundial in this particular feature may claim to be unique.

ARTHUR G. LANGDON.

IRISH RUSHLIGHT CANDLESTICKS.

In some parts of Co. Meath the old rushlight candlesticks still continue to be used as candlesticks, the rushlights themselves being no longer made.

These old candlesticks are of two varieties, viz., those intended to

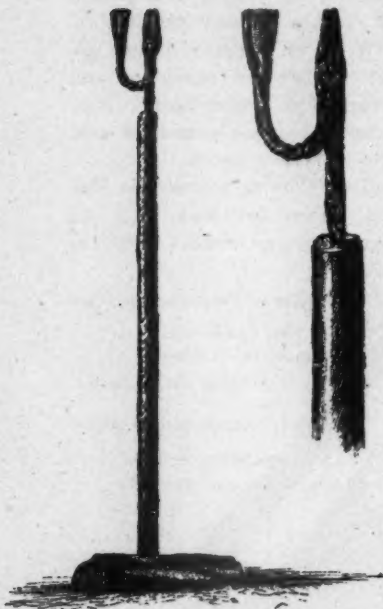


Fig. 1.—Rushlight Candlestick.
Height 2 ft. 8 ins.



Fig. 2.—Rushlight Candlestick.
Height 9½ ins.

stand on the floor, and those to stand on the table. Fig. 1 is an example of the former, and is of primitive make, its base being a short piece of the outside of a larch tree, from which the bark has been removed. The upright is of ash, and probably at one time formed part of the handle of a hayfork. Many years' exposure to turf-smoke, dirt, and grease have made it of a rich mahogany tint.

The ironwork of this example is also extremely rude, its nature can be understood from the illustration (fig. 1), where it will be noticed that the

power causing the jaws to close so as to grip the rushlight is that of gravity. The socket at the end of the bent arm is for holding a candle, should the owner be a man of sufficient substance to afford one.

I have been told that the rushlights which were made by passing a partly peeled rush two or three times through melted grease, contained in an iron vessel, called a "grisset," which resembled in shape a canoe pointed at both ends, were burned in a horizontal position, and required constant snuffing, an operation usually performed with finger and thumb in lieu of snuffers.

A good many of these floor candlesticks are at present in use.

The rushlight candlestick represented in fig. 2 is made of iron, and shows a decided advance on the other, both in its ornamentation and in the method used for holding either rushlight or candle, viz., a spring which keeps the jaws on the left side (see illustration) pressed together. The whole pincers-like device forming the top of this candlestick can turn about the pivot at its centre, a simple and convenient arrangement.

This is the only table candlestick I have been able to hear of, although I have been constantly enquiring for them for some time past. It would seem that while the table candlesticks have almost disappeared, the floor variety is still used by many people.

E. CROFTON ROTHERAM.

ANCIENT KILN IN WHARFEDALE.

A FEW months ago, while levelling a piece of ground near the entrance to Colonel Dawson's newly-erected mansion at Hartlington Burnsall, in Upper Wharfedale, the workmen came upon a mass of rude masonry, the existence of which was unknown to the "oldest inhabitant." The plot of ground is triangular in shape, and lies close to the highroad leading to Burnsall from Appletreewick—a charming neighbourhood, threaded by the river Wharfe, which at no point along its course from source to sea passes through more delightful scenery. The plot of ground in question had formed a sort of "no-man's-land," although claim was laid to it by the Township authorities, and in consequence it had become a place for depositing rubbish for ages past. To such an extent had this gone on, and for a period the beginning of which the oldest inhabitant had no knowledge, that some eight or nine feet of excavation was necessitated before the required level was obtained. The result was the unbaring of a quantity of stonework, as shown in the accompanying photo-sketch, taken during the past few months.

The ground plan of the stonework covers about 15 ft. in length by about 9 ft. in width. It is upon slightly falling ground, the trend being from north to south. As exposed to view, it represents a walled enclosure on three sides, leaving an aperture resembling the mouth of a flue or furnace quite open on the fourth side, viz., that towards the south.

The height of the walling may be judged from the photograph, but how much higher it may have been at some time is matter for conjecture. Conclusive evidence is furnished of the fact that the place was used for a kiln of some kind, by the appearance presented by the opening towards the south, which is built round with stone calcined throughout. When first disclosed, this opening was choked with sooty matter resembling wood ashes and other evidences of the action of fire. Immediately above this fire-place or stoke-hole was (and still remains) a circular floor, in segments, composed of slabs of millstone grit, originally about ten or twelve inches in thickness, but reduced to six or eight inches by the great heat to which the floor has been subjected. This floor is brought



Fig. 1.—Ancient Kiln at Hartlington, Yorkshire.

well to view in the photograph. A circular hole about five inches in diameter appears in the centre of the floor, which at this point is worn much thinner than the outer edges by reason of the great heat to which reference has been already made. The remainder of the space within the walled enclosure is flagged with slabs of stone of unequal shapes, and passing underneath them is the main flue, direct from the firing place, and branching off to right and left. It is worth noting that when these flues were first exposed by lifting their stone coverings, they were also choked up by sooty matter resembling wood ashes.

The question remains, for what purpose was this primitive kiln originally used? That it was a kiln used for some purpose there cannot be a

shadow of a doubt. That it ranks among the earliest known in this locality is also beyond question. Lead abounds in the locality, but not the slightest trace of lead, slag, or flux has been found among the material excavated on the spot. May it have been a pottery kiln? and, if so, to what period is it assignable? So far as construction is an indication, it is distinctly in favour of that assumption, as a glance at the accompanying sketch, copied from Artis's "*Durabriviæ*," testifies. Mr. Artis was fortunate in unearthing several potters' kilns of the Roman period, especially one at Caistor, Northampton, and although the description he gives of it does not altogether tally with the details of the one now under consideration, the similarity is, to say the least, remarkable. The kiln proper, with its dome-shaped roof, has gone, but the flat circular floor on which the earthenware was set to be baked is preserved almost entire. Its very arrangement in segments, as in the Caistor kiln, is equally remarkable, while the aperture for firing the kiln is as like as need be.



Fig. 2.—Roman Pottery Kiln at Caistor, Northamptonshire.

The presence of the Roman cohorts in the immediate neighbourhood of Hartlington has long been determined. Ilkley, the *Olicana* of the Romans, is but a few miles lower down Wharfedale. It is generally agreed that a Roman road went up the dale to Bainbridge (*Bracchium*) in Wensleydale, and Roman coins have been found at Appletreewick hard by.

These descriptive remarks are made with all deference to authorities on kilns, pottery or otherwise, but the subject of them still remains exposed to view, should any reader of the *Reliquary* desire to continue the discussion.

W. CUDWORTH.

Bradford, Aug., 1897.

NOTE ON EASTERTON OF ROSEISLE.

RECENT researches made at Easterton of Roseisle,¹ Elginshire, appear to both myself and Mr. Dawson, the tenant, to prove that the remains found there belong to two distinct periods of time:—

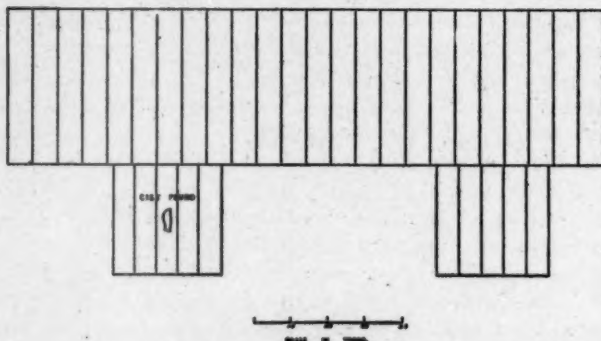
1st.—The burial cists, of which four have been got altogether; the hearths, and the symbol stone, with the rudest stone weapons and early pottery belong to the earliest period.

¹ See *Reliquary*, vol. ii., p. 39.

2nd.—The skeletons, the granary at Starwood, and the wooden dwellings or platforms, together with the finer arrow-heads and polished stone weapons, perhaps belong to the later period. As to which of the periods the pottery pits belong, I should not like to hazard an opinion.

How far these periods were apart I can hardly even attempt to estimate, but the interval had been no doubt considerable. The proof of these statements rests on the discovery of wooden remains of a building of enormous size. It was 166 yards in length, by 40 yards wide. Near this were two other large erections. I may state that the way this enormous mass of burnt remains was discovered, was owing to the long dry spring and early summer of this year, accompanied by westerly gales of great power, which blew the sand in immense quantities off the field, so as to block up the roads.

On digging below the charcoal and burnt stuff, a cist was found. This cist, over which a natural soil had possibly grown before the wooden



Ground Plan of Wooden Erection at Easterton of Roscisle, Elginshire,
and Cist found below it.

dwellings were erected, is the proof I refer to that the cists and the buildings belonged to two different periods. The builders of this wooden dwelling could not know of this cist which was below it. Mr. Dawson and I are both quite agreed on this point. In the cist, which measured 4 feet by 2 feet, and contained small pieces of bones, were several flints, also various kinds of smooth artificial hammer stones, and one round ball of polished stone, 1 inch diameter.

The four cists found at Easterton are all the same in this respect, that they are rudely paved below; otherwise the size of the stones differ. The dwellers in the wooden buildings probably disposed of their dead in a different manner. Remains also of a different and superior style of pottery were got on the level of the platforms. The pottery was red, made of pure clay, well-burnt, and had been glazed. A short way

off, also on the same level, is a kitchen midden of shells and bits of bone, and sundry other remains, all much decayed and worn. The shells are mostly buckies, a few limpets, and cockles—no mussel shells have been found. The cockle is a lover of fresher water than the mussel, and exists most perfectly at the mouths of rivers. In the long ago days it is likely that the river Findhorn flowed into the Loch of Spynie at this place. It probably ran in the long hollow between Forres and Easterton, by Milton of Brodie, and at times it must have expanded into lochs. I have heard of a tradition, and old fishermen still record it, that this was the case; and it is likely, as river-worn stones are to be found along the hollow. They are not sea-worn stones; the difference between the two is considerable.

The wooden erections at Easterton appear to me to have been something similar to those in Ireland, and had been built on trees or logs laid level along the ground. We found no piles nor any appearance of them, but merely the long lines of charcoal and small pieces of burnt wood. A model of these Irish buildings is preserved in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy. Sir C. Wilde says of these—"The framework was composed of upright posts, horizontal sleepers, mortices at the angles, the end of each upright post being inserted into the lower sleeper of the frame, and fastened by a large block of wood or forelock." Prof. Boyd Dawkins says,¹—"The mortices were roughly made with a blunt instrument, the wood being bruised rather than cut; and, oddly enough, a stone celt found in the house, according to Captain Mudge, corresponded exactly with the cuts of the tool used in forming the mortices and grooves; the logs had been cut with a larger instrument, also of stone." We found among the charcoal a stone 9 ins. long by 6 ins. broad, with a fine edge on it, which may very possibly have been a wedge for splitting wooden logs.

Whether these wooden buildings at Easterton were at all like the Irish ones it is impossible to say, except by referring to the granary found at Starwood, but a good many worked flints were found on the spot where they stood, one a flint saw, and a lot of scrapers, etc., while the burnt remains over the corn granary at Easterton certainly show that they were floored over like the Irish Neolithic dwellings.

There is little further to add, but these few remarks may be of interest to those who have read my former papers on this subject. Why wooden dwellings were erected high above the level of older hearths and cists can only be explained if we suppose that the Loch of Spynie became fuller and the water rose to a higher level as beaches were formed between it and the sea, while the rivers still poured into the loch the same volume of water. This is the only explanation I can give of the apparent fact that the loch rose on the land as the years rolled on.

¹ *Early Man in Britain*, p. 26.

DUFFUS KIRK IN MORAY.

WHAT the date of the erection of the Kirk of Duffus may have been is very uncertain. That there was a chapel there as early as 1100 seems clearly proved, but whether any part of the present building is of that age is doubtful. The roofless walls stand in a very old burying ground, and in front of the church is a cross, probably of the fourteenth century. It is, however, too much worn by time to give it an exact date. The perfect and singularly beautiful porch of St. Peter belongs to the early part of the thirteenth century, but within it is a circular arch, which may be much older. We know from a note on the margin of the oldest

chartulary of the diocese, supposed to be in the writing of Bishop Alexander Stuart, that "Friskin was buried in the chapel of St. Laurence, in the parish church of Duffus. He was the grandson of the blessed Hugh, Lord of Duffus, and founder of the same, and son of Walter of Moray. Friskin was buried in the Chapel of St. Laurence in Duffus, which he himself founded and endowed with his lands of Dalvey in Strathspey, and Duffus, as is evident 'Pray for his soul.'"¹

The Hugh referred to in the foregoing was dead in 1226, and Andrew, a son of the family, was parson of Duffus in 1209. Hugh was buried, "near the altar of St. Catherine in the kirk of Duffus."



Fig. 1.—Ancient Cross at Duffus Kirk.

The inside walls of St. Peter's porch are of great interest, as they are deeply scored with lines and cuts where arrows and other weapons have been sharpened, probably for shooting matches after Divine Service, but the beauty of the arch itself, with its ornamental bordering, is singularly graceful for the period.

The *Survey of Moray*, p. 123, says: "The name Duffus, signifying *black water*, carries the imagination back to that early state of society when this flat country was an uncultivated forest, almost everywhere deformed by gloomy black pools of stagnant water." It was once overflowed by the Loch of Spynie, which at this early period was an arm of the sea.

The present walls are very mixed, and belong to all periods down to

the eighteenth century. The church was remodelled and enlarged at different times, but the beautiful porch remains entire as it was built. Rhind in his *Sketches of Moray*, says: "This beautiful fragment is probably the oldest relic of ecclesiastical architecture in the province." I doubt this very much; it is probably not so old as a part of Elgin Cathedral, and the church of Birnie is very much older, probably one hundred and thirty years. The circular arch of Birnie belongs at least to a date not later than 1100.



Fig. 2.—Porch of Duffus Kirk in Moray.

Still, with all its varied styles of masonry, the ruins of the church of Duffus are very interesting and extremely picturesque. It is surrounded by lovely old trees, and sheltered from the storms of the Moray Firth by rising grounds, and it is well worthy of a visit by the student of architectural beauties. It is to be regretted that it was unroofed and left to decay, for the walls are still strong, and might have served for the worship of God for many years to come.

HUGH W. YOUNG, F.S.A. Scot,

PRE-NORMAN CROSS-SHAFT AT NUNNYKIRK,
NORTHUMBERLAND.

MR. MABERLY PHILLIPS, F.S.A., read a paper before the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne on the 25th of August, 1897, upon "An Unrecorded Saxon Stone at Nunnykirk, in the grounds of William

Orde, Esq." This paper will be published in the *Archæologia Æliana*. The following abstract of the paper appeared in the *Proceedings of the Society* (vol. 8, p. 84).



Front.



Right side.

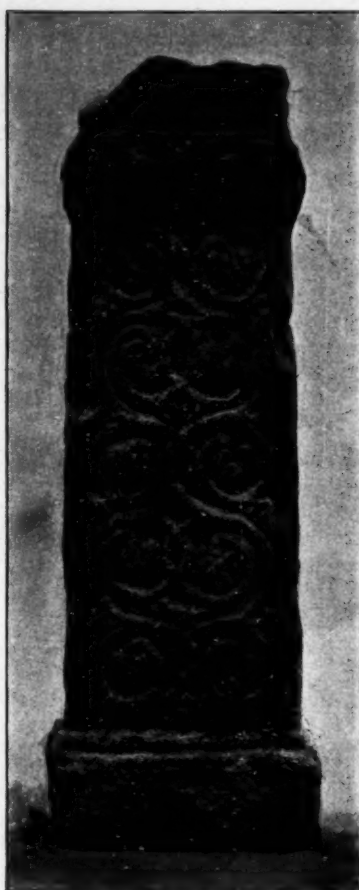
Pre-Norman Cross-shaft at Nunnykirk, Northumberland.

Scale $\frac{1}{8}$ linear.

(From a photograph by Walter S. Corder, Esq.)

"Mr. Phillips stated that his attention had been directed to an old stone at Nunnykirk. As he could find no record of it, he took an early opportunity of visiting Nunnykirk, when Mrs. Orde showed him the stone, which was standing amongst some ferns, and informed him that some forty years ago the late proprietor pulled down a very old cottage into which the stone in question had been built. When the cottage was demolished the stone

was placed in a corner of the stack yard, whence Mrs. Orde had it removed to its present position about eighteen months ago. The stone stood between three and four feet above the ground. It is beautifully carved on all four sides with vine scrolls. On the principal face the field is divided into two panels; in the upper, two birds are shown nibbling at



Back.



Left side.

Pre-Norman Cross-shaft at Nunnykirk, Northumberland.

Scale $\frac{1}{12}$ linear.

(From a photograph by Walter S. Corder, Esq.)

fruit; in the lower, two quadrupeds are similarly engaged. Rubbings of the stone were taken and shown to Canon Greenwell, who stated that it was evidently the shaft of a pre-Conquest cross of early date, probably of the eighth, possibly of the seventh, century. He considered it to be an exceptionally fine illustration of 'Hexham work.' Mr. Phillips

went on to show some characteristics of the stone that resembled the work upon the noted crosses of Ruthwell and Bewcastle. It was most difficult to account for the presence of such a monument at Nunnykirk. The writer stated that an ecclesiastical house had existed at Nunnykirk from soon after the founding of Newminster in 1138 until the Dissolution of the Monasteries, but the stone could have no connection with these events, as it was chiselled some centuries before Newminster was founded. Mr. Phillips threw out a suggestion of the possibility of the name Nunnykirk being taken literally, and of there having been some ecclesiastical settlement at Nunnykirk in very early times. He expressed a hope that now the matter was brought to their notice someone better versed in the subject would do justice to the stone and its origin. Rubbings of the shaft were shown, Mr. Walter Corder much assisting by exhibiting some excellent photographs that he had taken.

"On the motion of Mr. Heslop, seconded by Mr. Welford, the special thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Phillips for bringing the stone under the notice of the Society, and to Mr. Corder for photographing it."

On the 3rd of November, 1897, the following letter was published in the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle* :—

"SIR,—At the August meeting of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, Mr. Maberly Phillips endeavoured to bring into the notice it deserves the extremely artistic cross-shaft of about A.D. 700 which he practically discovered in the grounds of Nunnykirk. No one, however, then present appears to have had any suggestion to offer as to the origin of this beautiful fragment.

"The name Nunnykirk, of course, points to the existence there not only of a nun's church, but of a 'nunnykirk' *par excellence*, a nun's church of such pre-eminence as to supersede any other local name. Netherwitton, hard by, implying a correlative, we may reasonably suppose the name superseded to have been Over Witton. At any rate, Nunnykirk was in the manor of Witton, and as 'part of Witton wood' was granted to Newminster Abbey in the twelfth century.

"Now in St. Bede's Ecclesiastical History mention is made of the nunnery of 'Uetadun,' where, after the final return of St. Wilfrid to Hexham, and St. John, of Beverley, to York, the latter bishop, at the request of the Abbess Heriburg, blessed her daughter, the nun Quoenburg, then dangerously ill, who almost immediately recovered. On account of the resemblance of the name and the contiguity to Beverley, 'Uetadun' has very generally been identified with Watton in the East Riding, but Folcard, St. John's subsequent biographer, while careful to locate with precision other incidents of that saint's life in the country round Beverley, miscalls this Betendune, or Yatadini, showing that he did not know where it was. Witton is a much more natural contraction of 'Uetadun' than is Watton; and in fixing English place-names in early history, we must follow the same rules as in fixing Roman ones, and not allow ourselves to be led astray by mere verbal similarities uncorroborated by archaeological discoveries on the spot. There is nothing in St. Bede's narrative to prove that 'Uetadun' was in the Diocese of York; indeed, it rather suggests that St. John was engaged temporarily in episcopal work in his old Diocese of Hexham, as he may easily have been during St. Wilfrid's serious illness in A.D. 708.

"To judge from parallel cases, we should certainly expect some allusion in early Northumbrian history to a religious house of the importance that Nunnykirk, with its elaborate cross, must have possessed. May we not, therefore, consider it to have been the 'Uetadun' of St. Bede? If so, the cross-shaft is interesting in connection with the good bishop, another of whose acts of mercy is always recalled in passing Hexham by the spire of St. John Baptist's among the trees at Lee.

"Yours, &c.,

"C. J. BATES."

"Langley Castle, Nov. 1st, 1897."

Nunzykirk is situated near the river Font, nine miles north-west of Morpeth, and six miles south of Rothbury. It is two miles from Ewesley railway station on the branch line from Scots Gap to Rothbury. The inaccessibility of this part of the country may account for such a beautiful specimen of early Northumbrian sculpture having remained unnoticed until quite recently.

It is not usual to find a monument of the pre-Norman period in England entirely decorated with foliage without any admixture of interlaced work, key patterns, or spirals. The scrolls of foliage have a very classical appearance, and approximate much more nearly to the vine, from which most of the Northumbrian foliage was probably evolved, than is generally the case. There is an almost exact counterpart of the beast eating the fruit on the front of the Nunzykirk stone on a cross-shaft at Haversham, in the South of Westmorland, described not long ago in the *Translations of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian Society* by the Rev. W. S. Calverley, F.S.A. In other respects the work resembles that on the so called Acca's Cross, from Hexham, now in the Durham Cathedral Library. The shape of the Nunzykirk stone is very classical, so much so that it looks more like a Roman Altar than a Christian monument. The division of the shaft by a horizontal moulding decorated with a row of small raised circular bosses is a very exceptional feature, though something of the same kind occurs on the cross at Coychurch in Glamorganshire.

We are indebted to Mr. Walter S. Corder, of North Shields, for kindly allowing us to reproduce his photographs of the faces of the Nunzykirk Cross-shaft.

We most sincerely hope that this remarkable monument will not be allowed to remain exposed any longer to the weather. The proper place for it would be the Newcastle Museum.

Notices of New Publications.

"THE CHURCH BELLS OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE," by A. H. COCKS, M.A. (London, Jarrold & Sons) 8vo., pp. 760. *The Church Bells of Buckinghamshire* is a worthy successor to the similar works of Dr. Raven and the late Messrs. North, Stahlschmidt, and Lestrange. Mr. Cocks has been careful to follow all the good points of his predecessors in style and arrangement, and to examine even more minutely the lettering of the ancient bells and their ornaments and stamps, observing even the shapes of the wooden blocks on which the stamps were placed for pressure into the clay. His book is really the most perfect work of the kind which has yet appeared; and doubtless this ought to be so, as he had before him

the published results of his colleagues' labours as well as his own investigations.

It is divided, like all similar books, into two main divisions, the



On a Bell at Wingrave, by John Danyell,
c. 1458.

second containing a detailed account of the inscriptions on the bells existing in Buckinghamshire in alphabetical order, with notes on their uses, and extracts from churchwardens' and other accounts relating to them; and the first part being a readable account of the bells, giving histories of the various foundries and founders, and showing their connection with each other. In each part we notice an improvement in the printing. In the narrative, the name of each founder is printed in bold type in an inner margin where the account of his work

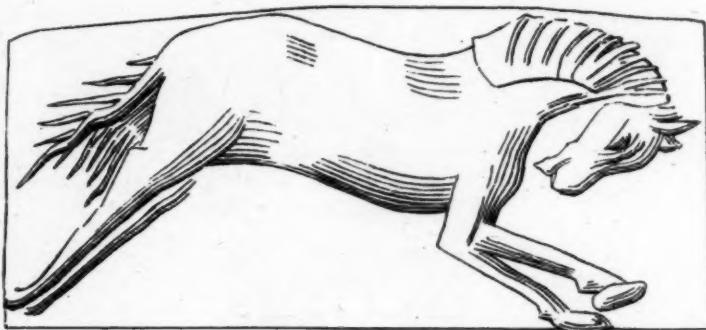
begins; in both the narrative and the inscriptions a number of different types of ancient lettering are used, corresponding to the different styles of alphabets found upon the bells, so that the eye can usually detect at once the approximate date of each ancient bell; and in the inscriptions, each inscription is delineated first, and words are added afterwards describing the various stamps upon the bells. In some books the readability of the inscriptions has been sadly impaired by the insertion in their delineation of a number of figures between brackets referring to the various illustrations in the book.

A vast amount of time and trouble, and money also, must have been expended in the production of the book, and we feel no doubt that the principal motive which urged on the author to accomplish his task was a very estimable one, namely, the pleasure of meeting and surmounting difficulties. All the church towers in the county had to be climbed, dark corners of belfries explored, illegible inscriptions rubbed, moulded and



From a wall-painting (the legend of S. Christopher) formerly in Amersham Church.

deciphered, and then the problem had to be solved of ascertaining the dates and founders of the pre-reformation bells—for these relics of antiquity bear only sacred inscriptions and stops and stamps. Mr. Cocks, of course, had the results of his predecessors' researches to aid him in this task, but he has added very materially to those results and corrected in numerous instances little slips which he found in the works before him. He has also worked out very thoroughly the history of the bell founders of Reading and Wokingham from the middle of the fifteenth



Dragon and Horse on a Bell from the Wokingham Foundry, c. 1380.

century downwards, and sorted out in probable order the bells of their predecessors for nearly a century earlier. This is, indeed, the principal addition to our knowledge of ancient founders which Mr. Cocks has made. He has, however, also routed up a number of notices of two founders named John and George Appowell, who cast bells at Buckingham in the middle of the sixteenth century, a rather dark period in campanology; and by combining the investigations of his predecessors and his own researches, he gives a better account of the old London founders than we have met with in any single book, and a table of the Leicester

founders and the pedigrees of several families of bell founders which have not been published before.

Turning next to points of special interest in the book, we find an account of a bell recently existing at Caversfield, a cast of whose



Border used by James Keene, 1625.

inscription has been fortunately preserved and the date of which can be assigned to the first or second decade of the thirteenth century, the days of John, or the first or second year of his successor, Henry III. It bore the names of one Hugh Gargat and Sibilla, his wife, who can be identified as living at that period. The lettering on this very ancient



Bronze Holy Water Stoup or Mortar, formerly at Olney.

bell, the most ancient, we believe, that has been found in England, is shown on Plate I. of the book. And here we may mention, that we believe the book contains a delineation of every stamp and every capital letter which is found on any ancient bell in the county, besides many

specimens of letters and ornaments of the modern or post-reformation period.

Amongst other noteworthy points in the book, we may specify that it contains a section headed Bibliography, giving an enumeration of published books and accessible records throwing light upon its subjects; an introduction full of useful advice to custodians of bells, on the proper modes of ringing them and preserving them; a glossary of words relating to bells found in old churchwardens' accounts; the wills of many bell-founders not previously published, and extracts from registers relating to them and their families; very copious extracts from churchwardens' accounts; many notes dealing with persons and things incidentally mentioned; and a copious index, in which the names of bell-founders are set in bolder type, and the page on which the full account of each commences is indicated in like manner. Altogether it will be seen that the book is a vast mine of information useful not only to the campanologist and the Buckinghamshire specialist, but also to general archaeologists residing in any part of the country.

AMHERST D. TYSSEN.

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL REPORT OF THE EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND FOR 1896-97, published (as usual, without date of issue) at the office of the Fund, 37, Great Russell Street, contains the elements with which previous years have made us familiar: accounts, that is, of the special work of the Fund, and of the general progress of Egyptology. Mr. Grenfell briefly describes the discovery of papyri, which created so great a sensation. With the "Logia" we are all already acquainted; now Mr. Hunt prints the text of a few chapters of the fourth Book of Thucydides. As the new MS. is quite the earliest extant of that author it is highly satisfactory that it triumphantly confirms the traditional text. The corruptions which some rash critics have amused themselves by inventing must, if real, have crept in under the Ptolemies; which we are not disposed to believe. There is every reason to expect that the other papyri will be as interesting as those we already know; indeed, St. Matthew, Paul and Thecla, Sappho and Sophocles are names to conjure with, and they are mentioned in connection with the first volume alone. If ever, then, an undertaking merited the support of students of classical antiquity and early Christian times, it is the Graeco-Roman Branch of the Egypt Exploration Fund. The reports on the general progress of Egyptology are as full as usual. The analysis and review of M. de Morgan's *Recherches sur les Origines de l'Égypte, l'Âge de Pierre et des Métaux* will be useful to all students of pre-historic archaeology. The report on Graeco-Roman Egypt contains the welcome announcement [fulfilled since we went to press] that the British Museum Bacchylides will soon see the light. To the list of newly published papyri we may add

one of great interest—a considerable fragment of the “Husbandman” of Menander, which has been edited and ingeniously, if not always convincingly, re-constructed by Prof. Nicole of Geneva.

THE JOURNAL OF THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY BRASS-RUBBING SOCIETY, Vol. 1, No. 1, is tastefully got up, nicely printed, and has some good lithographic illustrations. But it is valueless, if the careless way in which the inscription to Henry Lee is given on p. 17 be typical of the quality of the work. Comparison of this with the photo-lithographic facsimile given with the paper shows that the transcriber has made fifteen inexcusable blunders in copying three short lines of unusually clear black letter!

THE wisest of men commented on the ceaseless production of literature in his own day, but we hardly think that even he could have contemplated the ingenious expedient of making a new book by supplying an old one with altered cover, title-page, and price. Mr. Philip Norman’s “LONDON SIGNS AND INSCRIPTIONS” appeared some five years ago in Mr. Elliot Stock’s “Camden Library,” and was noticed in the *Illustrated Archaeologist*, series i, vol. i, p. 69. Now the same book appears in a new series, the “Antiquary’s Library,” page for page identical with the previous issue. Even the elementary courtesy of permitting the author to revise his work does not seem to have been accorded. From a circular we received recently, we gather that other volumes of the Camden Library are to be treated in the same way: these things ought not so to be.

Prof. B. C. A. WINDLE’S “LIFE IN EARLY BRITAIN” is a handy little introduction to a study of the history of England from Palaeolithic times to the Saxon occupation. There is nothing very new either in the letter-press or among the illustrations, but the main facts are reduced to a useful synopsis, and there are good summaries of such subjects as Stonehenge, Silchester, and the Glastonbury lake-dwellings. We must complain that the period between the Romans and the Saxons—in many respects the most difficult portion of the subject—is hardly touched upon, and that Neo-celtic art is not alluded to. It is a pity, too, that carelessness about decimals on p. 32 has produced the absurd statement that the Neanderthal man was 1604 metres, and the Spey (*sic*) skeleton from 1504 to 1540 metres in stature! Apart from these omissions and oversights, the book is a good popular introduction to the subject, and no doubt will be valuable in setting people’s ideas in order about it. If a little of the time wasted in schools on Latin verses and other useless things were devoted to the study of some work such as this, the gain to education would be as great as the gain to archæology.

“AN INTRODUCTION TO FOLK LORE,” by MARIAN ROALFE COX, has deservedly attained its second edition. It is an almost bewildering

collection of facts, brought together and well arranged by an acknowledged mistress of the science, and can be confidently recommended to all desirous of obtaining an insight into its mysteries. It may, however, be questioned whether those who style themselves by the ugly hybrid word "folklorist" are not claiming too wide a sphere in which to theorise. Is it necessary to go back to the talking birds of Sigurd Fafni's bane and their congeners to explain the modern phrase "a little bird told me?" (p. 277). Might not the pretty evasion have occurred to anyone with a moderately poetic temperament who happened to notice a sparrow at the moment of speaking? Again, is it necessary to invoke superstition to explain the natural repugnance to name the dead (p. 205)? Surely in modern instances the reticence is due simply to a desire of avoiding recollections centreing round the name to which the departed friend used to answer. There are one or two slips which we have noticed: It is on the *Aran* Islands that the boys are dressed as girls (p. 159); and a curious point connected with this custom deserves notice which has not, so far as we know, been accorded to it. The boy-stealing bogey must be colour blind at Inismore, because while the girls are dressed in brilliant colours, the boys are contented with coarse drab skirts; whereas on the two smaller islands of the group the boys are as gaily clad as their sisters. The statement (p. 139), "The Parthenon . . . was directed to the rising of the Pleiades on April 30th, B.C. 1530," has recently been corrected by its author to B.C. 2020; in any case the name "Parthenon" has become so closely associated with the later temple of Athene that it would have been well to make the statement differently.

R. A. S. MACALISTER.

"GOLSPIE; CONTRIBUTIONS TO ITS FOLKLORE BY PUPILS OF GOLSPIE SCHOOL" (Collected and edited, with a chapter on "The Place and its Peopling," by E. W. B. NICHOLSON, M.A.). This book is the result of a competition set by Mr. Nicholson to the pupils of Golspie School, in which prizes were offered for the best collection of folk-stories, games, rhymes, etc., current in the district. The idea is not a bad one, if the collector be prepared for a too free play being given to the imagination which is the birthright of most Scottish children; certainly one rhyme at least—the Lewis-Carroll-like nonsense quatrain on p. 231, beginning "I, when I think of what I are," has not the ring of folk-poetry about it. But no doubt the book will be welcomed as a useful contribution to the scientific rag-bag called "folklore." As for Mr. Nicholson's annotations, and his chapter on the place and its peopling, we can only say that they are in keeping with the papers on the Pictish Inscriptions, which won fame for the author.

The photographic plates—by Mr. Dixon, the postmaster of Golspie—are beautiful, and we greatly fear will attract tourists to that charming spot.

If they have that melancholy effect Golspie will not in the long run be grateful to Mr. Nicholson.

MIDDLESEX AND HERTFORDSHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES, a one-and-six-penny quarterly, should be subscribed for by every intelligent inhabitant of both counties. It is the best of all the local "Notes and Queries," which are a striking feature of recent antiquarian activity. In the numbers before us are papers on the "Rolls Chapel" (April, 1896), the destruction of which was one of the most scandalous pieces of Government vandalism ever perpetrated: "Herts. Parish Registers" (Jan., 1897), "Signs of the old houses in the Strand" (*ib.*) "Notable London Houses" (July, 1897), and many other subjects which are or ought to be of interest to the dwellers in the districts concerned.

THE QUARTERLY STATEMENTS OF THE PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND for July and October, 1896, have reached us, and contain records of a creditable display of activity in this difficult and important field. The ever-fresh subject of the "Date of the Exodus" is treated in both numbers, and there are numerous other articles of interest to those concerned with Biblical and Neo-Palestinian Archaeology.

THE PORTFOLIO OF THE MONUMENTAL BRASS SOCIETY maintains a uniform excellence, and should be in the hands of everyone interested in the subject. We venture, however, to make two suggestions: first, that in the case of damaged brasses, the lost portion should be *outlined from the matrix* in all cases, and that rubbings offered for reproduction in which this is not done should be refused; secondly, that more attention should be paid to reproducing lost brasses from the Craven Ord, Franks, and other early collections. These would add greatly to the value of the publication, which may be obtained at 2s. 6d. per part from C. T. Davis, Esq., Public Library, Wandsworth.

"A HISTORY OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE," by the Rev. EDWARD CONYBEARE. Cambridgeshire has not yet produced its Dugdale or its Clutterbuck, but Mr. Conybeare's work, though not pretending to rival the laborious compilations of such men as these, is much more generally useful. Mr. Conybeare is well equipped for his work by scholarship and by the accident of his office: he shews himself able to thread his way among the mazes of the mediæval chroniclers with certainty; and he is fortunate in presiding over a parish unusually rich in archaeological remains. It is a pity that there is no map either of the county or the town of Cambridge, as much of the matter is rendered barely intelligible to readers unacquainted with the locality by want of such aids. We hope

that these will be supplied in a second edition, and that the unfortunate statement on p. 9, that the Neanderthal man must have been "of huge stature" will be deleted.

R. A. S. MACALISTER.

"THE CERAMICS OF SWANSEA AND NANTGARW," by WILLIAM TURNER (Bemrose & Sons), places before the public for the first time a complete history of the two great potteries of South Wales. Most of our English china factories have been deemed worthy of being described in separate monographs, so that wares of the importance of those made in Glamorganshire during the first half of the present century are equally deserving of consideration. Mr. Turner's work comes out at an auspicious moment, for one result of the rapidly increasing wealth of Cardiff and Swansea, owing to the growth of the coal, iron, and copper industries, is that the *nouveaux riches* are beginning to tumble over each other in their anxiety to secure choice specimens of the china of Swansea or Nantgarw. The Cardiff Museum has done well to be first in the field, and has got together the largest existing collection of the productions of these factories. This collection is already of great value, and will become increasingly so as years go on. A standard work such as Mr. Turner has written on the subject will prove of great service in making the business of the forger more difficult, by enlightening the public as to the tests of genuineness. A list of marks is given, but these alone are not of much use, because a large proportion of the ware was sent away to London and elsewhere to be painted. Mr. Robert Drane, who contributes the appendix on "The Mannerisms of the Artists," has, like other people, had to buy his experience in detecting forgeries. He confesses to having paid £8 for a plate, with the proper paste and glaze, marked "Swansea," which turned out subsequently to have been re-fired and painted quite recently. Mr. Drane has thoughtfully deposited the forgeries that have victimised him in the Cardiff Museum as awful warnings. If Mr. Drane had the true instincts of the collector he would have sold them to a friend instead.

Mr. Turner seems inclined to "gush" a little in his preface. He speaks figuratively of publishing a quarto volume of 349 pages as "launching his little literary bark," and he tries to soften the heart of the critic by saying that he humbly hopes the verdict given by "the grand jury of the public will be one of justice tempered with mercy." After this, we will try not to "jump on" him too severely.

Mr. Turner has evidently bestowed a great amount of labour in bringing together all the available historical facts relating to the potteries and the persons connected with them, and has done his best to verify the statements made. It appears to us, however, that the historical portion of the book might have been condensed with considerable advantage. There is everywhere manifest a tendency to become diffuse, and quotations from

authorities are given *in extenso*, where there really is no necessity to do so. By a condensation of the materials, the author would have avoided stating the same piece of information two or three times over in different parts of the book. We do not, however, wish to under-rate the value of the facts ascertained, as they are often of the utmost possible use in fixing the dates of specimens, and thereby the artists who painted the decorations.

Swansea being a name of Scandinavian derivation has a familiar sound to English ears, but it is not so with the uncouth Nantgarw (rough brook), which has always been rendered phonetically by the Saxon as "Nantgarrow." The latter place is a small village of a few hundred inhabitants in the Taff valley, about eight miles from Cardiff. Here in 1811, William Billingsley, of the Royal China Works, Worcester, and Walker, set up a pottery kiln. They went to Swansea in 1814, and returned in 1817. The works were pulled down in 1823. The finest Nantgarw ware thus belongs to the years 1812 to 1817, and 1819; in 1819 Billingsley left for Coalport. That produced by Young and Pardoe, his successors, from 1820 to 1822, is difficult to identify, but is supposed to have been harder than Billingsley's ware. The Cambrian pottery at Swansea dates back as far as 1750, but china was only manufactured there from 1813 to 1823 by the Dillwyns. In 1870 the works were finally closed.

Mr. Turner's book is illustrated by 32 collotype plates of the best typical specimens of Swansea and Nantgarw china, for which we have nothing but unstinted praise. These, coupled with Mr. Drane's acute criticisms on the "mannerisms of the artists," will enable an amateur to become an expert; although, by the way, Mr. Drane does not appear to have a very high opinion of experts, for he quotes the well known story about the three degrees of liars, viz., liars, d—d liars, and experts. Mr. Drane does not agree either with Mr. Whistler's theory that it is necessary for an art critic to be himself an artist. Apropos of this, he observes that "Cats ignorant of analysis know good milk."

Mr. Turner has a chapter on "The Merits and Quality of the Porcelain," but although he gives the opinions of Dr. Lardner, Binns, and others, wisely himself, like Brer Rabbit, "lays low and says nuffin." However, he gives a commercial view of the artistic merit of Nantgarw china by telling us that a dinner service was sold to Mr. Mortlock a few years ago for 500 guineas. We hope that the publication of "The Ceramics of Swansea and Nantgarw" will send the price up.

"STUDIES IN IRISH EPIGRAPHY" by R. A. S. MACALISTER (D. Nutt) is, with the exception of Prof. John Rhys' *Lectures on Welsh Philology*, one of the few books dealing with the abstruse subject of ogam inscriptions which is not pure and unadulterated balderdash. The first essential qualification for

anyone who would attack ogam inscriptions with a reasonable prospect of being able to explain their meaning is an elementary knowledge of the ancient Celtic language, and this is just what nearly every previous writer who has taken up this branch of research has lacked. It is not so long ago that a little yellow book on the ogam inscriptions was published. The learned author of this treatise, who really should have known better, discovered a system as delightfully simple in its application as the results arrived at by its means were astounding. He chopped up the inscriptions into words of one syllable, and then by aid of a Gaelic dictionary found what appeared to him to be the nearest corresponding root. By this process he could, with astonishing facility, cause an inscription to yield any meaning he was desirous of extracting from it, and he proved entirely to his own satisfaction that all the ogam monuments in Scotland were nothing more or less than hearth-stones. In the case of the Golspie cross-slab he actually discovered the name of the Mac Nu, who owed the hearth-stone, and who is represented on the said monument ready to "go for" anyone with a knife if his statement that he is the Mac Nu be disputed. We should not have referred to this except that the Mac Nu legend and the hearth-stone theory have been recently given a fresh lease of life in a work on Golspie, noticed in the present number of the *Reliquary*. Mr. Macalister has wisely avoided all such wild speculations, and confines himself mainly to a sober statement of facts which have come under his own personal observation. When he advances any theory he states his reasons. He tells us in his preface that many of the mysteries of the ogams still remain unpenetrated, partly because accurate copies of the inscriptions have not been available for the use of scholars. Mr. Macalister endeavours to supply this want by giving careful transcripts of some 52 inscriptions, chiefly in the south-west of Ireland, with critical notes. Not the least valuable parts of the work are an index of names and words contained in the inscriptions, an index of the readings classified according to their formula, and a comparative table of readings by different authorities.

The discovery of several new biliteral and bilingual inscriptions in South Wales has done much to make plain the obscurities of the Irish stones with ogam inscriptions only. Many questions still remain to be settled finally, such, for instance, as the correct interpretation of the character X, which, on the authority of the stone at Crickhowel, Brecknockshire, has been thought to represent P in the Latin alphabet. Mr. Macalister brings forward two stones from Dunloe, near Killarney, to prove that it stands for K instead of P. The meanings of the words ANM, AVI, and MUCOI, which occur frequently in the inscriptions, are still matters of dispute.

We hope that Mr. Macalister may be able to carry out his intention of publishing his readings of the remaining early Irish inscriptions, and to illustrate some, at least, of them by means of photography.

News Items and Comments.

REMARKS AND CRITICISMS BY CORRESPONDENTS.

THE publication of a list of leaden fonts in the last number of the *Reliquary* has been the means of eliciting the following notes:—

Mr. Robert Blair, F.S.A., writes:—"There is a curious late leaden font of 1689 in the church of Aston Ingham, in Herefordshire, of which this is a very rough sketch" (the sketch shows a font with a cylindrical bowl, ornamented with acanthus leaves and rosettes, and bearing the initials W. R.)



Mrs. Bagnall Oakley gives the following account of two fonts, one of lead, and the other of bell-metal:—"There is a leaden font at Burghill, Herefordshire, which stands upon a very handsome Norman base. The lead has evidently been mended or in some way tampered with, as the mouldings are not right. An elegant scroll runs round the upper compartment, and below are a series of round-headed arches surmounting the queer mouldings mentioned above."

"At Haresfield, Gloucestershire, is a font, not of lead, but apparently of bell-metal. It is said to have been the corn-measure of the farm belonging to the Manor of Standish (?) and still retains one of its handles. The decorations consist of trefoils under straight canopies."



In reference to Mr. E. Lovett's articles on Tallies, Mr. J. M. Mackinlay, F.S.A., of Glasgow, says:—"A friend, whose age is contemporary with that of the Queen, tells me that in his boyhood tallies were used by the brewers of Alloa in Clackmannanshire. They were about 1 ft. 4 ins. long, 2 ins. broad, and bevelled at the edges. One was kept by the brewer, and the other by the person who bought the beer. When a cask of beer was sold, the man who bought it took the seller's stick, and laying it on his own, cut a notch on both sticks at once."

RECENT APPOINTMENTS AND HONOURS CONFERRED UPON ANTIQUARIES.

WE congratulate Dr. George Forrest Browne upon his appointment as Bishop of Bristol. His enthronement took place in the presence of a crowded congregation at Bristol Cathedral on the 28th of October last. Early in the present decade he was made Canon of St. Paul's, and in 1895 he became Bishop Suffragan of Stepney. Dr. G. F. Browne has always taken a keen interest in archæology, more especially in the branch relating to the Saxon Church and the early sculptured and inscribed monuments of

the pre-Norman period. His lectures whilst Professor of Archæology at Cambridge, and subsequently whilst Canon of St. Paul's, have done much to elucidate the obscure period of our national history when the English were becoming Christians. Some of the Bishop's lectures have been published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. One of Dr. Browne's famous exploits was to secure the now celebrated inscribed stone found at Brough, Westmorland, for the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge, and also to show that the letters upon it instead of being runes, as was asserted by the late Prof. George Stephens, were Greek minuscules. We hope the new Bishop of Bristol will be able to inspire both the clergy and laymen of his diocese with an enthusiasm akin to his own for our national antiquities.

✱ ✱ ✱

We are glad to hear that the Rev. Chancellor W. H. Davey, of St. David's, has been promoted to the Deanery of Llandaff. Chancellor Davey has been an active member of the Cambrian Archæological Association for many years whilst resident at Lampeter and at St. David's. He has from time to time contributed valuable papers to the *Journal* of that Association, and has in other ways done much to promote the study of Welsh antiquities. In these days of the wholesale destruction of our finest cathedrals under the shallow pretence of restoration, so-called, it is of the highest importance that the Dean should have a sufficient knowledge of archæology to prevent the fabric under his control from being tampered with by any of the eminent architects who are "going about like roaring lions seeking whom they may devour."

✱ ✱ ✱

At the Annual General Meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, held on St. Andrew's Day, November 30th, 1897, the following distinguished antiquaries were elected Honorary Members:—
 W. M. Flinders Petrie, D.C.L., LL.D., Edward's Professor of Egyptology in University College, London.
 John Rhys, M.A., LL.D., Professor of Celtic and Principal of Jesus College, Oxford.
 Francis Tress Barry, Esq., M.P., St. Leonard's Hill, Windsor, and Keiss Castle, Caithness.
 Dr. Sophus Müller, Secretary of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, and Director of the National Museum, Copenhagen.
 Dr. Oscar Montelius, Professor at the National Museum, Stockholm.

✱ ✱ ✱

By the way, we believe that Professor Flinders Petrie is not a Fellow, either of the common or garden kind or honorary, of the Society of Antiquaries of London. Would not this august body be paying itself a delicate compliment by acknowledging the claims of the most able living English Egyptologist in such way as lies in its power? Like Rosa Dartle, we only ask for the sake of information.

✱ ✱ ✱

The Editor of the *Reliquary* has been appointed Yates Lecturer in Archæology for 1898 at the University College, London. The subject of the course of eight lectures to be delivered in May and June next, will be "Celtic Art and its Developments."

RECENT DISCOVERIES AND EXPLORATIONS.

THERE has been quite a "boom" in finds of early inscribed stones and other antiquities in Pembrokeshire during the last year or two, due almost entirely to the lively interest excited amongst the inhabitants of what is proudly styled the "premier county" of Wales by the Archæological Survey now being carried on there under the auspices of the Cambrian Archæological Association. The direction of the Survey has been placed in the hands of Mr. Edward Laws, F.S.A., author of the *History of Little England beyond Wales*, and Mr. Henry Owen, F.S.A., editor of George Owen's *History of Pembrokeshire*, published by the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion. Mr. H. W. Williams, of Solva, the proprietor of the *Pembroke County Guardian*, has rendered invaluable aid to the work of the Survey, both by his own personal investigations, and by the establishment of a column devoted to local antiquarian matters in his journal. Some of the most important contributions to this column have been reprinted in the form of a handy little volume containing a large amount of original matter relating to Pembrokeshire.

The result of popularising the study of local antiquities has been to divert the sporting instincts of the natives into a new channel, so that once they have got upon the scent of an inscribed stone it is hunted down as keenly as if it were a fox, an otter, or a hare. Pembrokeshire was always known to be the richest county in Early Christian monuments in Wales, the number of stones with inscriptions in ogams or in debased Latin capitals recorded up to two years ago being exceptionally large; since then five more have been added. Two of these were brought to light in November, 1897, at Llandrindion, near Fishguard. One was first noticed by Mr. W. H. Clapp, postman, and the other by Mr. W. Dunstan, the proprietor of the Hotel Wyncliffe at Fishguard.



Another inscribed stone was seen for the first time in August last at Llangwarren, near Letterston, during one of the excursions of the Cambrian Archæological Association from Haverfordwest. It is of the bilingual and biliteral class, having one inscription in debased Latin capitals and the other in ogams, and is very nearly as fine an example as the celebrated "Sagramnus" stone at St. Dogmael's, in the same county. Llangwarren is the ancestral home of the Mathias family, a member of which distinguished himself so conspicuously by his bravery in leading the charge of the Gordon Highlanders at Dargai. Mr. Charles Mathias, of Lamphey Court, the proprietor also of Llangwarren, is first cousin of Col. Mathias.

The remaining three new inscribed stones in Pembrokeshire were found at Llandysilio, Carn Hedryn, and Rickardston Hall.



The tombstone of Vortipore, Prince of Dimetia, at Gwarmacwydd, described some time ago in the *Reliquary*, belongs to the Pembrokeshire group, although it is just outside the limits of the county on the Carmarthen-shire side.



Two discoveries of some note of the mediæval period have been made during the last few months in Pembrokeshire—namely, the beautiful perpendicular window in Bishop Vaughan's Chapel, in St. David's Cathedral, first observed by Mr. John Oldrid Scott; and the sepulchral slab of Isabella Verney, wife of John Perrot, found in Tenby Church. The history of this slab is a somewhat remarkable one. It was built into the south porch of Tenby Parish Church as the lintel of a window, so that most of the inscribed portion was concealed by the masonry. Lewis Morris, the well-known antiquary of the last century, had, however, noticed the inscription and made a MS. note of it in his printed copy of Geoffrey of Monmouth's "*Gesta Regum*," now in the British Museum. The attention of Mr. Edward Laws was called to Lewis Morris's note by Mr. Edward Owen, and permission was obtained from the Rev. G. Huntingdon to have the slab removed from the wall. When this was done the whole inscription could be read. It was in Latin, and to the effect that "Here lies Isabella Verney, wife of John Perrot, who died on the 6th day of August, A.D. 1413—May God have mercy upon her soul.—Amen." This John Perrot lived at Scotsborough, near Tenby, and the late Rev. E. L. Barnwell gives the following particulars relating to him in his "Notes on the Perrot Family" in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* (3rd ser., vol. ii., p. 233), "John Perrot, the only known issue of Thomas, married Isabella, daughter of Robert Varney or Verney, by Eleanor, daughter of William le Velans or Valence, and Lucia or Lætitia de la Roche. Lucia's father was Thomas de la Roche or De Rupe."

This interesting historical monument of a member of so powerful a family as the Perrots once were in Pembrokeshire will now be treated with due honour, and is to be placed inside the church. A paper on the subject by Mr. Edward Laws, F.S.A., appears in the January number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, where also will be found accounts of the early inscribed stones from the pen of Prof. John Rhys, LL.D.



Discoveries of Romano-British objects bearing Christian symbols are of such extreme rarity that the find of pewter vessels at Appleshaw, near Andover, one of which—a shallow circular bowl—had upon its base the Chi-Rho Monogram of Christ, deserves more than passing notice. These vessels, thirty-three in number, were found by the

Rev. G. H. Engleheart, and a selection of them was exhibited at the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, on November 25th, and at the Royal Archaeological Institute, on December 1st. One small dish was in the shape of a fish and had also a fish represented upon it. There were several bowl and cup-shaped vessels and large round platters, devoid of ornament with the exception of three of the platters. In the centre of the three ornamented platters were circular discs filled in with intricate patterns composed of rings of different shapes placed one over the other and interlaced, the central space being decorated with incised rosettes, and the background with scrolls resembling foliage. The bands of which the interlaced rings were composed had a black line along the middle of the band inlaid with a pigment of organic nature, producing the effect of *niello*. The patterns are most nearly allied to those occurring on Moorish brasswork and embroidery of the Roman period in Egypt and of the Elizabethan period in England, but do not in any way resemble the interlaced work of Celtic or Saxon origin.

As the British Museum has acquired the whole collection the public will have an early opportunity of studying a new and interesting phase of Romano-British decorative art. If such good effects can be obtained by inlaying and chasing pewter it would be quite worth while reviving pewter-work of this kind.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED FOR NOTICE.

- BURNARD (R.).—"Fourth Report of the Dartmoor Exploration Committee;" "Sixteenth Report of the Barrow Committee;" "Dartmoor Stone Implements and Weapons." (Reprinted from the "Transactions of the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science.")
- WARD (J.).—"Report of the Cardiff Museum and Art Gallery for 1987;" "A Guide to the Pyke-Thompson Loan Collection of Art Water Colour Paintings in the Cardiff Gallery."
- RHYS (PROF. J., and others.).—"Pembrokeshire Antiquities." (Reprinted from the "Pembrokeshire County Guardian," H. W. Williams, Solva.)
- LAWS (E., and OWEN, H.).—"Pembrokeshire Bibliographical Index." (Published for the Cambrian Archaeological Association by H. W. Williams, Solva.)
- MONTelius (O.).—"Illustrated Catalogue of the Museum of National Antiquities at Stockholm." (Stockholm, Iwar Hoegströme, Buchdruckerei.)
- SAVAGE (R.).—"The Registers of Stratford-on-Avon, Co. Warwick." (Parish Register Society.)
- OWEN (H.).—"Owen's Pembrokeshire." Part 2. (Cymmrodorion Record Series.)
- HOLMES (W. H.).—"Archæological Studies amongst the Ancient Cities of Mexico." Parts 1 and 2. "Observations on a Collection of Papuan Crania." (Field Columbian Museum Publication, Chicago, U.S.A.)
- NEWDIGATE-NEWDIGATE (LADY).—"Gossip from a Muniment Room." (D. Nutt.)
- COX (J. C.).—"History of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Northampton." (Northampton, William Mark.)
- FEASY (H. J.).—"Ancient English Holy Week Ceremonial." (Thomas Parker.)
- SEAGER (H. W.).—"Natural History in Shakespeare's Time." (Elliot Stock.)
- COWPER (H. S.).—"The Hills of the Graces." (Methuen & Co.) "Hawkshead Parish Registers." (Bemrose & Sons.)
- WESTON (J. L.).—"The Legend of Sir Gawain." (D. Nutt.)
- TAYLOR (J.).—"Excavations of Winchcombe Abbey." (Winchcombe and Sudeley Record.)
- PITT-RIVERS (GEN.).—"Address to the Archaeological Institute at Dorchester." (Farnham Museum, Dorset.)
- CHATELLIER (P. DU).—"La Potterie aus époques préhistorique et gauloise en Armorique." (Paris, Emile Lechevallier.)